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AMERICAN
STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW SERIES, No. 78. JUNE, 1907.

PHYSICAL WELFARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

AN EXAMINATION OF THE HOME CONDITIONS OF 1,400 NEW YORK SCHOOL CHILDREN FOUND BY SCHOOL PHYSICIANS TO HAVE PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

BY NEW YORK COMMITTEE* ON PHYSICAL WELFARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 105 EAST 22d STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The physical condition of American school children occasioned little comment and less alarm prior to the meeting of the National Educational Association held at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. The teaching of hygiene had been compulsory for a generation, but it had to do with the child's attitude toward alcohol and tobacco rather than with his physical condition while at school. Physical training had been introduced into colleges and into a few city schools,

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[*] Chairman, Charles C. Burlingham, former president New York City Board of Education; vice-chairman and secretary, L. E. Opdyke and William H. Allen, secretary and general agent New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; assistant secretaries, Martha L. Draper, secretary Local School Board, No. 9, and Professor Lila V. North, Baltimore College for Women. Representatives of Children's Aid Society, United Hebrew Charities, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Nurses' Settlement, and various other societies and dispensaries complete the committee: Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Charles Loring Brace, Charles Stedman Bull, M.D., Henry D. Chapin, M.D., Ella Mabel Clark, William A. Clark, Professor Frederick A. Cleveland, Lee K. Frankel, Mary Harriman, Professor S. M. Lindsay, Rev. D. J. McMahon, F. S. Meara, M.D., Professor David S. Snedden, G. W. Vandergrift, M.D., Lillian Wald, Herbert L. Wheeler, D.D.S., Linsly R. Williams, M.D.

but for the most part concerned itself with improving muscle, agility, and athletic skill rather than physical welfare. Medical inspection had been tried in many cities, but, when not perfunctory, had concentrated its attention on communicable diseases. The term "biological engineering" had not been coined nor a constructive programme outlined whereby school authorities will see to it that neither curriculum, building, school habits, enforced home study, nor any other element in school environment, shall do physical harm to the school child. It was, therefore, from a clear sky of unconsciousness as to obvious facts of under-nourishment and physical defects that the country received from the City Superintendent of Schools for New York City the suggestion,—*To insure a race physically able to receive our vaunted free education, we must provide free meals at school.*

This idea of free meals was so novel as to obscure for a time the disease that free meals were intended to cure,—under-nourishment. The country refused to become interested in a discussion of starvation in midsummer when it was hot enough to make it seem a blessing to go without eating. Even the publication a few months later of Robert Hunter's "Poverty" failed to stimulate any general interest in breakfastless children. But when in midwinter, 1905, a Washington despatch put in the mouth of a government official the statement that 70,000 New York children went breakfastless to school, both weather conditions and news conditions were ripe for a sensation. The whole country took up the story, and in thousands of minds was fixed the idea that sooner or later our American school child must be fed at public expense for at least one meal a day.

The origin of the figure 70,000 was frankly stated to be three guesses by the author of "Poverty," plus a supervisory guess by the City Superintendent of Schools for New York City, plus an additional 20,000 by the press for full measure. This method of producing a statistical conclusion received an impressionist's touch from a woman journalist,—"Mr.

Hunter says that Miss Booth says that Superintendent Maxwell says that Mr. Hunter says that 70,000 New York children go to school without breakfast." The President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society at once publicly expressed their conviction, that, while the number 70,000 overstated those who were breakfastless, it undoubtedly understated those who were improperly nourished. They, furthermore, declared that behind every breakfastless child was a home needing attention, for which a breakfast or lunch eaten by children at school would be a poor substitute. To insure proper attention to home needs, school principals were invited to refer needy families to relief agencies. But certain newspapers demanded action, *action*, ACTION, and applauded the Salvation Army for establishing soup kitchens near half a dozen schools in the supposedly neediest districts. Upon the suggestion of the executive officers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, the Charity Organization Society, and the United Hebrew Charities, the Board of Education deferred action until an investigation could be made. A Special Committee took opinions,—still a favorite way of investigating in America. Some of the testimony was furnished by principals who went from class to class asking pupils if they came to school without breakfast or with too little breakfast. Advocates of free meals at school cited individual instances of children so ill-nourished that it was both cruel and wasteful to keep them at school. Opponents told of even more individual pupils who were known to have ample to eat. Economic and political reasons for and against free meals were debated at public hearings. Finally, the Committee of the Board of Education reported that a negligible percentage of pupils came to school without breakfast: therefore there was nothing in the free meal idea. The press reported the scheme killed.

Now the most casual student of the ways of public opinion knows that no great question can be ruled out of court by such simple procedure as this. Every time any one referred to the thousands of children below their proper grade in school because of physical defects, some one else remembered the free meal remedy. The Department of Health issued bulletins from time to time showing that two-thirds of all children examined had some physical defect: no remedy was suggested but free meals and free medical treatment. Dr. Linsly R. Williams examined 1,200 children on fresh air outings at Sea Breeze, and found an alarming proportion of defects, emphasizing particularly bad teeth that prevented proper digestion and that proved the need for dental clinics. Every such investigation added fuel to the free meal, free medical treatment, bonfire. John Spargo published "The Bitter Cry of the Children," and told in a very convincing way how Italy Austria, France, and England had met tardily the situation that America ought to meet promptly by giving free nourishment. Plausibly—yes, convincingly—he seconded Mr. Hunter's appeal for a sound child stock, even though some new application of an old principle was required. Had not every reason now urged against free meals been earlier offered against free schooling? Every reason for free schooling could be urged for giving nourishment necessary to enable the child to profit from that schooling. In the absence of opposition based on facts, it was certain that the arguments for free meals would sooner or later win on sheer merit of logic and appealing power.

Mr. Hunter and Mr. Spargo were both disappointed that so great a remedy had been for a time discredited. They naturally regretted the soup kitchen experiment that ended in giving crullers and coffee as the only means of enticing child patrons. Both expressed the hope that the physical needs of the school child would not be lost sight of in public misunderstanding of their remedy. Both co-operated heartily with the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in making plans for a Committee to investigate the home conditions of children thought by teachers or discovered by physicians to have physical defects.

THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL WELFARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN was organized in May, 1906, funds having been provided in advance for three years' work. The word *welfare* in its name was substituted for *condition* because the Committee proposed to use the facts obtained through investigation for the improvement of home and school conditions prejudicial to child welfare. The following programme was adopted:—

1. *Study of the physical welfare of school children.*

(*a*) Examination of Board of Health records of children needing medical, dental, or ocular care and better nourishment.

(*b*) Home visitation of such children, in order to ascertain whether their need arises from deficient income or from other causes.

(*c*) Effort to secure proper treatment, either from parents or from free clinics, or other established agencies.

(*d*) Effort to secure proper physical surroundings for children while at school,—playgrounds, baths, etc.

2. *Effort to secure establishment of such a system of school records and reports* as will disclose automatically significant school facts; *e.g.*, regarding backward pupils, truancy, regularity of attendance, registered children not attending, sickness, physical defects, etc.

3. *Effort to utilize available information regarding school needs* so as to stimulate public interest, and thus aid in securing adequate appropriations to meet school needs.

AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR THE COMMITTEE IS PUBLISHING THREE STUDIES: 1. That presented herewith, disclosing facts as to physical defects and home conditions of 1,400 children of differing nationalities found by school physicians to have defects of vision, hearing, breathing, teeth, nourishment. 2. An examination of fifty schools—buildings, curriculum, home study requirements, physical training—conducted by Professor Lila V. North, formerly of Baltimore College for Women, in an attempt to answer the question,—Does school environment itself aggravate the physical defects of school children? 3. A comparative study by David S. Snedden, Professor of School Administration, Teachers' College, of methods now employed in one hundred cities to record, classify, and present significant school information with (*a*) suggestions for improvement and (*b*) a clinical study by the Committee's Secretary of the school report of New York City for the year ending July 31, 1906.

WHILE CONDUCTING THESE INVESTIGATIONS, THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN ABLE TO USE ITS INFORMATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. Dispensaries, hospitals, fresh air and relief agencies, have found a basis of co-operation with principals and parents. The Children's Aid Society has started a dental clinic for the poor. A handbook for teachers, locating dispensaries and hospitals and showing how to use them, has been prepared. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has voted increased funds for physicians and nurses, has refused to divert any part of $250,250 from the school inspection account to another account, and has signified its intention to provide in the near future for the thorough physical examination of all children in all schools in all boroughs. A Brooklyn Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children has been organized; interest has been awakened in Staten Island, Queens, and Bronx. Several times a free discussion of school problems in the light of demonstrable fact has prevented hasty action based on theory and on a misreading of school experience, such as granting free eyeglasses to children without regard to parents' willingness and ability to pay. This week, June 28, 1907, several thousand children have been referred to the Committee and to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Fresh Air Department, for outings by principals acting upon the following recommendation of City Superintendent Maxwell:—

The Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children (Room 215, United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d Street, New York

City) has offered its services, in making the necessary connection between parents and children, on the one hand, and the various agencies for promoting country outings for children, on the other hand. The Committee requests that principals prepare and forward to the Committee lists of children who are candidates for country outings or other special care because of the condition of their health.

Principals will please nominate for country outings only those children who have special physical needs and whose parents are believed to be unable to provide holidays, but who are willing to accept the assistance of the various fresh air agencies if the opportunity is offered.

In general, it may be said that this method of co-operating with schools has made it possible for a largely increased number of citizens to make known their interest and their wishes and for school and health officers to secure increased moral and financial support for policies based on scientific analysis of school experience.

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF HOME CONDITIONS was conducted during the fresh air season of 1906. Following a Fresh Air Conference in May, called by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, cards such as the following were distributed:—

TEACHERS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX:

Do you know of such children as these:—

1. Convalescent children now out of school who would be benefited by a stay at the seashore in May or June?
2. Children in school whose anæmic condition would be greatly improved by a week at Sea Breeze during July or August?
3. Small brothers and sisters (and tired mothers) who may need outings or special help?

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will act promptly.

Principals asked outings for 3,132 children, this number not including thousands of school children referred from usual sources, *i.e.*, dispensaries, relief agencies, settlements, churches, employers, etc. Homes were visited, and the occasion of the visit explained to mothers. In all 5,886 visits were paid, 1,086 being second visits to arrange for stay visits of a week, fortnight, or month at the seashore or in the country. Many families were surprised that their children's names should have been given to societies that help only those who are unable to help themselves. Being unwilling to consider invitations for fresh air outings, they of course refused to answer questions as to their living conditions. Income returns were obtained, however, for 2,161 families, rent returns for 2,093, and occupation and size of apartment occupied for 2,100. Incomes compared with rent show that, while over 80 per cent. had $10 or more per week, and were, therefore, out of the class *dependent*, all paid more than one-fourth of their income for rent, and were not, therefore, outside the class *exploited.*

Income per Week.	Income.		Rent.	
Rent per Month.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Under $10	395	18.3	253	12.
Under $10 + "Free"	150	6.9	150	7.2
$10 to $19	1,444	66.8	1,471	70.3
$20 to $29	151	7.	175	8.4
$30 and over	21	1.	44	2.1
	2,161	100.	2,093	100.

The overcrowding indicated that whatever might be our conventional ideas of the *dependence* line, physical defects must be expected in children where three out of four families have four rooms or less for cooking, working, washing, sleeping:—

6 families live in 1 room . . . . 0.29 per cent.
232 " " " 2 rooms . . . . 11.
761 " " " 3 " 36.2
759 " " " 4 " 36.1
244 " " " 5 " 11.6

That such living conditions could with difficulty be corrected by parents themselves was obvious at least in the case of 499 families out of 2,336 where, as a rule, mothers worked away from home during the day and could therefore give no attention to their children. Of these 499 working mothers, 372 did washing and cleaning, 55 worked in factories and 27 in stores, 5 in other occupations; 30 who ordinarily worked were ill at the time of the visit, and 10 were unemployed. In 60 families the mothers were dead.

Eloquent as was this testimony as to the lamentably low standard of living of a considerable part of those school children for whom returns were obtained, the relatively high standard of many families showed that some plan must be devised by which the schools can help the child who suffers because of neglect or ignorance in the use of supposedly adequate income as well as the child who suffers because of inadequate income. Of 2,161 families whose children occasioned the teacher's concern, 21 had an income of $30 a week or more and 172 had $20 a week or more.

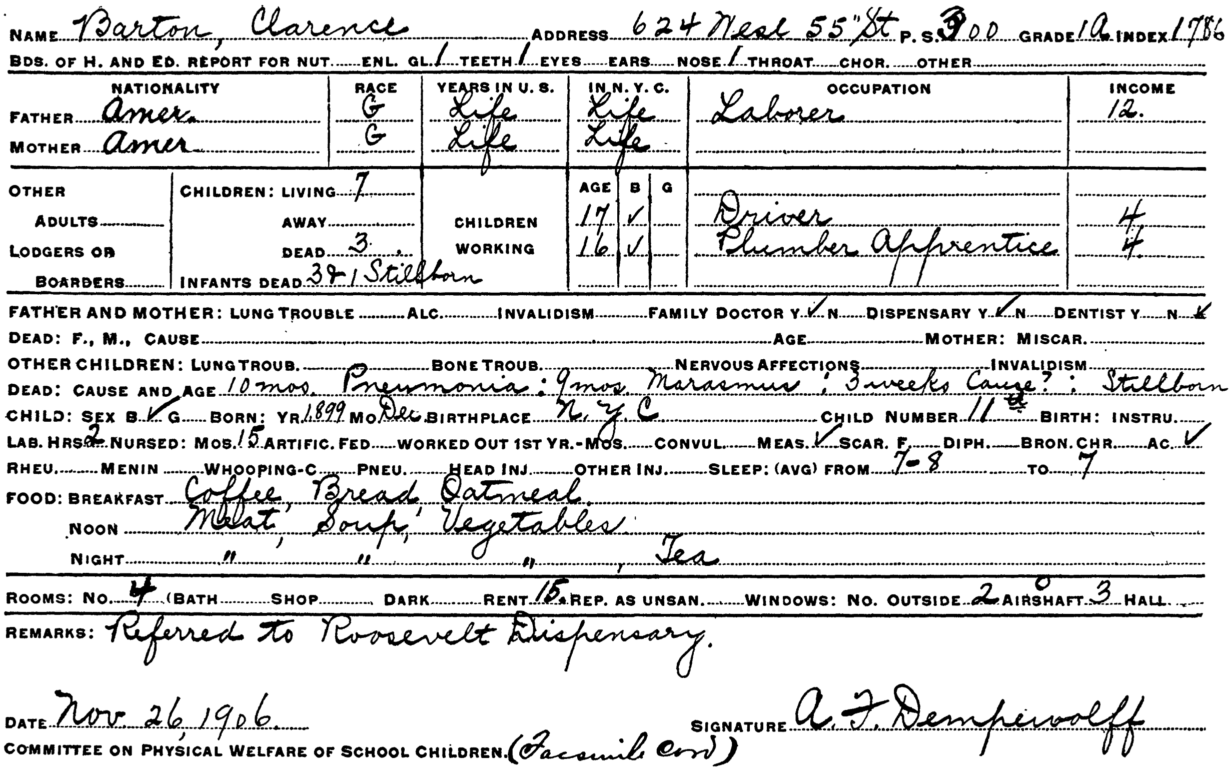
97 had 6 rooms or more.
74 lived in 6 rooms.
17 lived in 7 rooms.
2 lived in 8 rooms.
1 lived in 9 rooms.
3 lived in 10 to 12 rooms.
1 lived in the whole house.

The chief result of the summer's study was that it convinced a large number of teachers that it was worth while to take an active interest in the physical needs of their children. When, therefore, school opened in September, 1906, principals and teachers were prepared to take the advice of a District Superintendent,—"Just put a piece of paper in a hopper (address the Committee on Physical Welfare, the A. I. C. P., or the United Hebrew Charities), and it will turn out fresh air outings, shoes, coal, medical care, rent, or a visit from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, according to the family's need." The story was told over and over again of three groups of under-nourished children from classes of defectives who, after operation for adenoids, were fed on fresh milk and fresh air in country boarding-houses and who returned to school in September able to keep up with their classes and to earn their way out of the "dope" category; *i.e.*, defectives. Of this experiment in adequate nourishment of physically defective children, a principal, Miss Simpson, wrote:—

> The improvement in each individual is simply marvellous, and can only be appreciated by those who come in daily contact with the children. Even our lowest types of mentally defective pupils exhibit a remarkable brightness and intelligence, and the physical improvement is simply wonderful. We shall try to continue this condition, and shall constantly urge the parents to keep up the good work by means of proper food and plenty of fresh air. Parents call here daily, simply to express their gratitude for the benefits their little ones have enjoyed during the heated term, and, if blessings could only be exchanged for gold, you would never lack for funds to continue and extend your good work.

THE PRESENT STUDY OF HOME CONDITIONS OF 1,400 CHILDREN BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, 1906, when with the opening of school it became possible to obtain from the Department of Health the names of children found by school physicians to have physical defects. From that time on the official record of the child's examination at school was made a point of contact with the family, rendering it easy to obtain information as to home conditions.

THE STATISTICAL CARD EMPLOYED in this investigation was the result of many conferences:—



NAME Barton, Clarence ADDRESS 624 West 55" St P. S. 300 GRADE 1A INDEX 1786

BDS. OF H. AND ED. REPORT FOR NUT. ...... ENL. GL. 1 TEETH 1 EYES ...... EARS ...... NOSE 1 THROAT ...... CHOR. ...... OTHER ......

	NATIONALITY	RACE	YEARS IN U. S.	IN N. Y. C.	OCCUPATION	INCOME
FATHER	Amer.	G	Life	Life	Laborer	12.
MOTHER	Amer	G	Life	Life		

			AGE	B	G		
OTHER	CHILDREN: LIVING 7						
ADULTS	AWAY	CHILDREN	17	✓		Driver	4
LODGERS OR	DEAD 3.	WORKING	16	✓		Plumber Apprentice	4.
BOARDERS	INFANTS DEAD 3+1 Stillborn						

FATHER AND MOTHER: LUNG TROUBLE ...... ALC. ...... INVALIDISM ...... FAMILY DOCTOR Y ✓ N ...... DISPENSARY Y ✓ N ...... DENTIST Y ...... N ✓

DEAD: F., M., CAUSE ...... AGE ...... MOTHER: MISCAR. ......

OTHER CHILDREN: LUNG TROUB. ...... BONE TROUB. ...... NERVOUS AFFECTIONS ...... INVALIDISM ......

DEAD: CAUSE AND AGE 10 mos. Pneumonia: 9 mos Marasmus; 3 weeks Cause?; Stillborn

CHILD: SEX B ✓ G ...... BORN: YR. 1899 MO. Dec BIRTHPLACE N. Y. C CHILD NUMBER 11th BIRTH: INSTRU. ......

LAB. HRS. 2 NURSED: MOS. 15 ARTIFIC. FED ...... WORKED OUT 1ST YR.-MOS. ...... CONVUL. ...... MEAS. ✓ SCAR. F. ...... DIPH. ...... BRON. CHR. ...... AC. ✓

RHEU. ...... MENIN ...... WHOOPING-C ...... PNEU. ...... HEAD INJ. ...... OTHER INJ. ...... SLEEP: (AVG) FROM 7-8 TO 7

FOOD: BREAKFAST Coffee, Bread, Oatmeal.

NOON Meat, Soup, Vegetables.

NIGHT " , " " , Tea

ROOMS: NO. 4 (BATH ...... SHOP ...... DARK ...... RENT 15. REP. AS UNSAN. ...... WINDOWS: NO. OUTSIDE 2 AIRSHAFT 3 HALL ......

REMARKS: Referred to Roosevelt Dispensary.

DATE Nov 26, 1906. SIGNATURE A. F. Dempewolff

COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL WELFARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. (Facsimile card)

The reason for most of the questions will be obvious to the reader. Questions regarding medical history of parents and of children were urged by our medical advisors, not so much because they believed we could obtain trustworthy results, but because they felt that some helpful suggestions for future inquiry might be elicited, and that mothers questioned might be benefited by having their attention called to the relation of so-called children's ailments, alcoholism, etc., to children's health and industrial efficiency. Furthermore, it seemed quite as important to learn the extent of parents' ignorance as the exact medical history of a child. It was thought that miscarriages might throw some light on the presence of syphilis, and that alcoholism in one or both parents might be confessed to by enough mothers to indicate an important cause of child neglect. In future investigations, however, the Committee would omit such items as miscarriages, hours of labor, use of instruments in birth of child, etc. Mothers will discuss their children's welfare with almost any one neighborly enough to be interested, but intimate questions as to themselves, their husbands, and childbirth, they answer evasively, carelessly, or not at all. Such questions were better asked by family or dispensary physician or others having personal relations not possible between the mother and a stranger who visits but once or twice. The data here presented as to medical history, incomplete and inclusive though they are, prove how worth while it would be for hospitals and dispensaries individually to gather, and collectively to compile, information as to such points.

THE CHILDREN WHOSE HOMES WERE STUDIED WERE, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, REGISTERED IN KINDERGARTEN AND IN THE FIRST TWO PRIMARY GRADES. Prior to October, 1906, physical examinations had been made of 97,543 pupils chosen at random from different grades of a few schools in Manhattan. No attempt had been made to examine all children in any one school, to reach all of the schools in Manhattan, or even to begin examinations in the boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. At the Committee's suggestion the Assistant Chief Medical Inspector undertook in October, 1906, to examine all pupils entering Manhattan's schools for the first time. Besides giving comparable factors for statistical study, this segregation of one class made a substantial beginning for the plan proposed for showing the educational and physical history of each child in the public schools.

If only a few thousand should be examined each year, owing to limited funds, a random selection would give results less valuable than a selection of entering classes which after a period of eight years would tell the truth about all children in the system and could be used as an appeal for adequate examination and re-examination. If, on the other hand, as is hoped, funds be provided to examine all children in all schools of all boroughs after September, 1907, the examination of all pupils entering the Manhattan schools in the fall of 1906 would lay the basis for a complete physical record. After the first-year pupils were examined, another special class was examined; namely, over-age children,—behind the proper grade for their age. Of this obviously economical measure we shall speak again later (page 24).

RACE GROUPS—AMERICAN, GERMAN, ITALIAN, JEWISH, AND VARIOUS—WERE KEPT DISTINCT BECAUSE IT WAS NOT UNLIKELY THAT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WOULD APPEAR. The immigrant is held responsible for so many social ills and the self-styled superior races—American and German—receive so much sympathy for being compelled to endure the competition of South Europeans, Russian Jews, etc., that it was clearly desirable to show the *tradition environment* as well as the physical environment of the children whose homes were visited. The results indicate that the American-born child of American parents in the New York tenement is not in all respects "fittest to survive." *Jewish* refers to race, and includes many nationalities,—Russian, Hungarian, German, Italian, etc. (Table III). *German* and *Italian* again refer to race rather than to nationality. *Amer-*

ican includes many whose ancestors were Irish, English, German. *Various* includes Hungarian, Slavs, French, Scandinavian, one Mongolian, and a dozen other nationalities.

The Number of Children and Families happens to be 1,400 instead of 1,500 because we could not, without undue expense, find German children in excess of 200. We selected German names from the cards at Health headquarters, but most of them led to Jewish families, so instead of five groups of 300 we offer four groups of 300 and one of 200. It is to be regretted for the purpose of scientific accuracy that our basis is not 140,000 instead of 1,400. After reading the preliminary summaries of the first 1,400 homes investigated, it seemed doubtful if proportions would be appreciably altered by any minor change in our base, such as would have been financially possible for a private committee working with a small budget. It was decided, therefore, not to tabulate several hundred additional cards already filled out. We feel that the figures given are so suggestive as to warrant any Board of Education in spending the money necessary to know whether the progress of all pupils under its jurisdiction is hindered by home conditions that handicap physically defective children.

Geographically, the 1,400 Children represent 85 Schools in Different Districts of Manhattan.

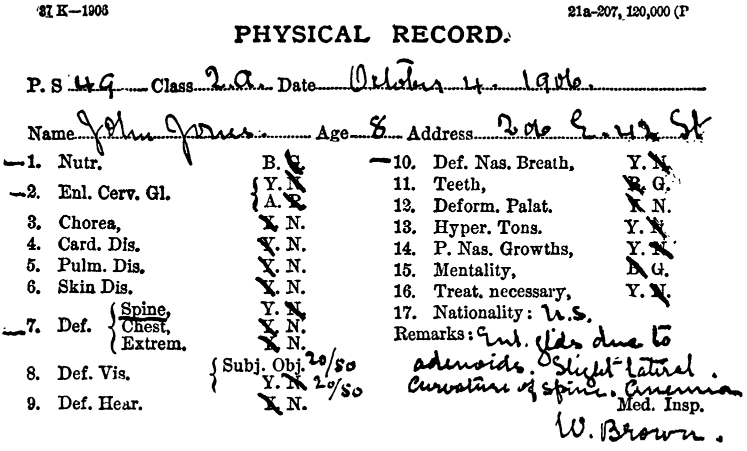
	East.	*West.*
Below 14th Street	304 from 26 schools	219 from 10 schools
14th to 59th Street	111 " 6 "	238 " 14 "
Above 59th Street	374 " 16 "	154 " 13 "
	789 " 48 "	611 " 37 "

Thus districts overcrowded and poverty-stricken, districts spacious and well-to-do, school buildings old and school buildings new, as well as various nationalities and differing income strata, have contributed their testimony. We have no reason for doubting that the facts thus obtained at random are typical of school children in Manhattan. Whether typical of the *genus school child* in all American schools we hope will be soon proved by further investigations. The exact location of schools enumerated in Table II may be found by reference to the Board of Education directory.

PHYSICIANS WERE CHOSEN AS INVESTIGATORS because of the problems involved and because parents, as well as health and school officials, would readily accept their co-operation. Our four physicians had wide dispensary experience, which enabled them to make suggestions that have proved most valuable. The Committee wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to Alice F. Leader, M.D., Lucette Morden, M.D., A. F. Dempewolff, M.D., and Hyman Climenko, M.D., for the enthusiasm and sympathy given to this work, exceeding in number of hours required and in difficulties encountered the services generally rendered by their profession in the interest of medical research.

THE METHOD OF INVESTIGATION was as follows:—

One physician went to the Department of Health headquarters, where all school examinations were recorded and filed alphabetically by schools on individual cards.



'87 K—1906 21a-207, 120,000 (P

PHYSICAL RECORD.

P. S 49 Class 2A. Date October 4. 1906.

Name John Jones. Age 8 Address 206 E. 42 St

—1.	Nutr.	B. ~~G.~~	—10.	Def. Nas. Breath,	Y. ~~N.~~
—2.	Enl. Cerv. Gl.	Y. ~~N.~~ A. ~~R.~~	11.	Teeth,	~~B.~~ G.
			12.	Deform. Palat.	~~Y.~~ N.
3.	Chorea,	~~Y.~~ N.	13.	Hyper. Tons.	Y. ~~N.~~
4.	Card. Dis.	~~Y.~~ N.	14.	P. Nas. Growths,	Y. ~~N.~~
5.	Pulm. Dis.	~~Y.~~ N.	15.	Mentality,	~~B.~~ G.
6.	Skin Dis.	~~Y.~~ N.	16.	Treat. necessary,	Y. ~~N.~~
—7.	Def. Spine,	Y. ~~N.~~	17.	Nationality: U.S.	
	Def. Chest,	~~Y.~~ N.			
	Def. Extrem.	~~Y.~~ N.			
8.	Def. Vis.	Subj. Obj. 20/50 Y. ~~N.~~ 20/50			
9.	Def. Hear.	~~Y.~~ N.			

Remarks: Enl. glds due to adenoids. Slight lateral curvature of spine. Anemia

Med. Insp.
W. Brown.

The Assistant Chief Medical Inspector gave her cards received on the morning of her visit from various school physicians.

She then copied on the Committee's card the name, address, school, grade, age of the child, and checked the chief physical defects, noting any special need. Having obtained these facts for 50 to 100 children, she brought them to the Committee's office, whence they were taken by inspectors to the homes. Usually, the mother was at home, and was asked to furnish the information called for. Sometimes it was necessary to secure an interpreter, although our physicians were able to speak and understand German, Yiddish, Italian. The cards, when filled out, were returned to the office, carefully looked over by an assistant secretary to make sure that facts were not omitted, that marks were clear, and that answers did not contradict one another. If errors appeared that the inspectors could not correct from memory, a revisit was required. In a few instances where it seemed that an obdurate parent might be persuaded by a physician of the other sex or by one able to speak her language, the second visit was made by such physician. If the cards were properly filled out, they were numbered and filed pending tabulation. During the year the physicians visited 3,690 homes, 1,342 being revisited, making a total of 5,032 visits by the Committee's physicians in addition to 5,886 made by fresh air visitors of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

THE TABULATION of the 1,400 cards was done in such a way that verification is easy, as would be reclassification about any questions that might be asked. Each card bears a serial number which it has preserved through tabulation and filing. Original sheets of 50 names each followed race divisions. It would have been just as easy to classify according to income, section of the city, physical defect, or age of pupil.

THE COMPILATION has required a great deal of time. As all of our workers were unacquainted with statistical methods, skill, speed, and accuracy came tardily. Mistakes made in the first tabulation sheets, but discovered at the time of compilation, were corrected, however insignificant. We could, undoubtedly, investigate 1,400 cases next year, and tabulate results at a smaller cost, now that we have learned where mistakes and waste are apt to occur. All would have been simpler and cheaper, had it been possible to secure from the National Bureau of Education or from any other educational body a "made-to-order" method, which we hope will be possible in the near future. The Committee will gladly answer questions in whatever detail the reader's interest may prompt.

THE TOTAL COST OF THIS INVESTIGATION WAS $2,416.15 not including supervision given by physicians, educators, and social workers on the Committee, which, if purchased, would have added greatly to the cost. In separating the cost of the investigation from that of the general work of the Committee, it has been necessary to estimate the portion of the time of assistant secretaries, physicians, and stenographer applied exclusively to this study. The gross cost of the Committee work from May, 1906, through June, 1907, is in round numbers $5,700, divided as follows:—

Salaries	$5,000.00
Stationery	200.00
Postage	60.00
Printing	60.00
Furniture and fixtures	270.00
Car-fares	65.00
Miscellaneous: press clippings, newspapers, telephone, etc.	45.00

THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY PARENTS WE CANNOT VOUCH FOR. We do know that we tried our utmost to obtain accurate statements, to reconcile conflicting statements, and to reduce to a minimum errors of memory on the part of informants. Even a mother who religiously kept a "baby diary" would find it difficult after a lapse of years to remember how many months she nursed her third baby, how many ailments that child had during its first eight years, the exact medical diagnosis of the mortal disease that made her a widow. Parents can hardly be expected to remember facts that hospitals and dispensaries are only here and there beginning to collect and use for educational purposes. Statements by parents are given for what they are worth to those who know best their significance. So far as conclusions are based upon them, the Committee has in mind their bearing upon school policy rather than upon medical science. Where it is realized that errors are likely, notes will be made in connection with the tables.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE'S STATISTICAL CARD WAS GLADLY GIVEN by all but a very few parents. Our physicians were welcome, no other credentials being required than the obvious fact that the caller possessed facts regarding the child's need of which the parent was ignorant. Often it was necessary to explain the purpose for which the questions were asked, how the answers would help secure an increase in the number of school nurses and physicians, how information obtained might effect changes in curriculum, in buildings, in home study, in physical training, an increase in parks, in baths, and in general attention to child welfare. Many mothers were thus persuaded to do for the sake of all school children what they did not see was necessary in the interest of their own. In one instance where the mother answered freely all questions, the father upon returning at night became indignant either at his wife or at the Committee, and for several days both the Committee and the Department of Health were besieged by solicitous neighbors, who had worked up an artificial resentment. Several women living in apartments that suggested comfortable standards of living would not respond to any one of our appeals, declined to give information, and stated frankly their resentment at the intrusion. It is to be hoped that our visit led, at least, to medical attention to their children. Although an obstacle to investigation, reluctance on the part of tenement residents to answer questions about their income, rent paid, and family history, is more hopeful than the good-natured acquiescence so frequently found that dare not lay sole claim even to distress.

WHERE MATERIAL RELIEF SEEMED TO BE NEEDED, the visitor noted the fact, and the family was referred within twenty-four hours to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, or to the United Hebrew Charities. During the year, 271 out of 3,690 families visited were so referred, and received various forms of relief as needed,—clothing, rent, food, eyeglasses, and medical care. Illustrations show how important it is to treat the child not for symptoms revealed at school, but for causes found at home.

In December a family was visited in the interest of a boy whose card reported malnutrition, adenoids, and defective breathing. At home were a mother seriously ill, the father out of work, three children without proper clothing or food, one a baby of three months. The rooms and everything in them were dirty. There was no coal. Coal and food were furnished immediately; a visiting cleaner cleaned the rooms and soiled clothes; the mother was persuaded to enter a hospital; necessary clothing was provided, and the family watched until able to care for themselves.

The physical defect of an Italian boy led to the home of a laborer ill in the hospital, whose wife was trying to support herself and four young children by making flowers. The boy who occasioned the visit and two younger children helped the mother after school hours, but together they were able to earn but $3 or $4 a week, barely enough to pay the rent. Food and clothing were given until the man came home from the hospital and was able to support his family.

WHERE DISPENSARY RELIEF WAS URGENTLY NEEDED, the fact was noted, and a special visitor undertook to secure prompt treatment. Children were taken, either by our visitor or by a parent induced by our visitor, for treatment of eye, nose, teeth, etc. For example, three boys from the same family were reported from one public school as having adenoids and defective teeth. The visitor found the home clean and comfortable, and the parents self-supporting and self-respecting Hungarian people, able and ready to do what was necessary for their children, but—because they had been in this country only a year and a half—ignorant of the facilities available, and needing instruction and advice. One girl who had given a great deal of trouble to her parents and to a mission interested in her was sent to a feeble-minded institution. In many instances, advice of specialists was arranged for. To facilitate this side of the work, all the dispensaries and hospitals were communicated with. A handbook of information, prepared originally for the use of our visiting physician, is soon, enlarged and elaborated, to be published by the Board of Health for use by teachers and principals. We did not undertake to secure treatment for cases that were not urgent because this "follow-up" work belongs properly to the school teacher, school nurse, and school physician. We had set ourselves the task of learning the facts upon which a proper follow-up policy could be based, and stepped aside only where the claims of humanity made immediate dispensary treatment necessary.

HOW THE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN BENEFITED FROM THE COMMITTEE'S VISITS is known of only that small fraction of the 1,400 that received material relief or emergent dispensary care. Of the others we have reason to believe that most of the parents have so far failed to take the steps promised last autumn for the removal or correction of physical defects. Re-examinations were made by the Department of Health during March and April, 1907, of 990 of the children here reported on (the remaining 410 had removed to new addresses whither the Department did not consider it practical to follow them). Almost to a child, of the 990 re-examined, conditions were found to be more serious in April than were recorded in the preceding October, November, and December. The percentage of defects increased as follows:—

	First Examination of 1,400 Children. Per cent.	*Second Examination of 990 Children. Per cent.*
Malnutrition	10.4	12.9
Enlarged glands	45.5	70.2
Bad teeth	74.9	79.2
Eye defects	14.9	17.4
Nose defects	28.2	47.1
Throat defects	30.9	45.6

No one knows whether these changes are due to actual deterioration or to the probability that a school physician re-examining specially selected children would be more thorough than when making original examinations. One conclusion is, however, inevitable,—the physical examination is not complete until the parent has both understood and corrected the defects discovered by the physician.

Little Use has hitherto been made by Health or School Officials of Facts disclosed by Physical Examination of School Children. Of the parents whose statements are here recorded, few had received any notice whatever of the physical defects that occasioned our visit. In the early days of thorough physical examination the Department of Health failed to see that clerical help for classifying and compiling information is quite as important as the medical examination itself. An experiment was made in the autumn of 1906, some first notice postal cards such as the following fac-simile having been sent:—

"This Notice Does NOT Exclude This Child from School."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The City of New York.

Nov. 27, 1906.

The parent or guardian of *Clarence Barton*, of 624 *West 55th St.*, attending P. S. 300, is hereby informed that a physical examination of this child seems to show an abnormal condition of the *Teeth, Nose, and Glands.*

Remarks: *Conditions will grow more serious quickly if child is neglected.*

Take this child to your family physician for treatment and advice. Take this card with you to the family physician.

Thomas Darlington, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health.

Hermann M. Biggs, M.D.,
General Medical Officer.

Few answers were received until a return card was attached to be filled out by the family or dispensary physician, addressed to the Assistant Chief Medical Inspector:—

TAKE THIS CARD TO YOUR PHYSICIAN.

The Physician in charge is requested to fill out and forward this postal after he has examined this child.

I have this day examined *Clarence Barton,* of P. S. 300, and find the following condition: *Adenoids. Serious trouble with teeth,* and advised as follows: *Have removed adenoids, and advised prompt dental care.*

Respectfully yours,

HENRY JONES, M.D.

Date, *Dec.* 2, 1906.

Of 72,000 of these first notices, 10,437 were returned promptly. Had funds been provided for addressing in this way 200,000 already examined, and had the same percentage replied, the Department would know that 28,800 children had been attended to promptly.

The experience of collecting and advertising agencies, as of those who appeal for charitable aid, would indicate that second and third notices would secure action on the part of a large percentage of those who do not respond to first notices. As a part of the "follow-up" system now being planned, provision will undoubtedly be made for prompt reminders— two, three, or four— as a means of reducing to the minimum the number of homes to be visited. Postal cards are cheaper than physicians' calls. One principal set the example by sending the following letter to those parents who failed to act upon the notice from the Department of Health:—

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 9.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, Jan. 22, 1907.

Dear Sir,—After a thorough physical examination of your child, F—— A——, it has been found that she is suffering from disease of the *throat* and *teeth.*

This has already been reported to you, but nothing has yet been done to relieve the condition. May I ask that you give this your immediate attention.

Yours respectfully,
T.—— E. B——. (Signed.)

Mr. S—— A——,
250 Amsterdam Avenue.

She received as reply:—

The tonsils and adenoids will be removed Saturday, Jan. 26, 1907.
A. Q. H——, M.D.

It is planned to print cards in different languages, to use simple words instead of medical terms, and finally to send nurses and physicians to the homes who will make simple what is often confusing in print, and persuade parents not to wait for children to "outgrow" ailments. In the first school where such visits were tried, a nurse persuaded two-thirds of the parents to act at once upon the first visit. When later the principal from that same school declared that many parents had refused to procure eyeglasses, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor visited 15 families and found that 6 had already provided glasses, 1 had ordered them. Of the remaining 8, 6 procured glasses within a week, 1 was found by a specialist not to need glasses, and 1 could not be found. The Charity Organization Society and the United Hebrew Charities had similar experiences.

HOW TEACHERS MIGHT USE INFORMATION AS TO PHYSICAL DEFECTS IF THEY HAD TIME is illustrated by an experiment in one district. After the first-year pupils had been examined, the question arose as to how the money available should be spent, so long as it was insufficient to examine all children in all schools in all boroughs. The Committee recommended that at least all over-age pupils be examined, to see whether the presumption of physical defect as a contributory cause of backwardness was borne out by the facts. In District 9 169 pupils were examined, that district being chosen because one of the assistant secretaries was a member of the Local

School Board, and was therefore familiar with the schools. The results were summarized in January as follows:—

Number examined	169	
Number needing treatment	142	84 Per cent.
Malnutrition	12	7
Enlarged glands	57	33
Defective vision	66	39
Defective breathing	38	22
Defective hearing	3	1
Bad teeth	91	53
Hypertrophied tonsils	61	36
Post nasal growths	25	14
Cardiac disease	5	2
Pulmonary disease	6	3
Defective spine	3	1
Defective chest	5	2
Deformed palate	1	0.5
Mentality, bad	8	4
Chorea	4	2

These results were so conclusive that the City Superintendent sent out the following order, providing not only for the selection of over-age pupils, but for follow-up work to persuade parents to act:—

The physical examinations of school children made by the physicians of the Department of Health show that a surprisingly large number of children are suffering from complaints which, whether contagious or not, retard their physical development, prevent progress in studies, and often lead to irritability that results in disorder or something worse in the class-room. Such children will be reached and aided only through the cordial co-operation of principals and teachers with the Health Department officials. To this end, I ask your attention to the following suggestions:—

1. Request teachers not, under any circumstances, to speak disrespectfully of the Health Department physicians or to use any language that would lead children to look forward with dread to their visits or examinations.
2. Request the physician of the school to examine all children in your school who are below a proper class for their age.
3. The Medical Inspector is instructed by the Assistant Chief Medical Inspector of the Department of Health to furnish you with a duplicate record of the child.
4. This record is to be kept on file in the school.
5. Use every effort to induce the defective children to follow the advice of the school physician in having their physical defects attended to by a physician.

6. Whenever possible, see the parents of such children, and, when necessary, call upon them for the purpose of persuading them to obtain needed medical attention.

TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS ARE TOO BUSY TO MAKE USE OF THEIR DUPLICATE LISTS OF CHILDREN'S DEFECTS. For short spurts only will they act. Some other method must be devised. It must be made somebody's special business to follow the examination by visits to those parents who fail to respond to first, second, or third postal card notices, so that children will be promptly relieved.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FOLLOW-UP WORK was made by the Committee during April, May, and June, 1907, District 8 being chosen for this test. The plan was to learn, if possible, how many physicians and nurses would be needed to insure prompt use of facts disclosed by physical examination, and in what way dispensaries, churches, relief agencies, and local boards could be brought into effective co-operation wtih school physicians, nurses, and principals. From this district 861 children were on record at the Board of Health as having physical defects. Of this number 631 only could be found by our visitors. Regarding the 631 children found we have to report:—

	Number.	Per cent.
Treatment already secured	447	73.1
Parents promised treatment	132	18.3
Parents have so far refused treatment	52	8.5

Of 447 children already attended to,

		Number.	Per cent.
Treatment resulted from Board of Health's first notice		103	23
Treatment resulted from parent's initiative		23	5
Treatment resulted from Committee's visits		317	70
First visit	165		
Second visit	106		
Third visit and in co-operation with church or relief society	38		
In co-operation with Board of Health	8		
Found not to need attention	4		0.8

If follow-up work were organized, there would then remain in this district the two tasks of persuading or compelling 52 ignorant or obstinate parents to have their children attended to and to seek in other sections of the city, through the Truancy Department and school registers, the 230 children who were not found.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTS OBTAINED FROM THIS STUDY OF HOME CONDITIONS AFFECTING PHYSICAL WELFARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. If New York school children are typical of school children in the United States, there must be in the schools of this country 12,000,000 children having physical defects more or less serious that should receive attention from parents and family physicians.

2. If the 1,400 children whose physical defects and home conditions are here reported are representative of school children in New York City and in the United States, there must be handicapped by

Malnutrition	41,600 in New York City;	1,248,000 in the United States
Enlarged glands	182,000 " " " "	5,460,000 " " " "
Bad teeth	299,600 " " " "	8,988,000 " " " "
Bad teeth only	83,200 " " " "	2,496,000 " " " "
Defective breathing . .	236,400 " " " "	7,092,000 " " " "

3. Physical defects reported (Table I) are for the most part defects that frequently occur among children in wealthy families, and do not of themselves presume as the cause serious unsanitary conditions or deficient income. Only 145 (10.4 per cent.) are reported for malnutrition, 20 of these from families having less than $10 a week, 44 from families having over $20 weekly.

4. Few of the defects can be corrected by nourishment alone. Plenty of fresh air outside school building and home will not entirely counteract the results of bad ventilation and bad light within school building and home. Country children have adenoids, bad teeth, and malnutrition. Plenty of food will not prevent bad teeth and bad ventilation from causing adenoids, enlarged tonsils, and malnutrition.

5. Neither race nor nationality affords proof against physical defects (Table II). Children whose parents have long resided in the United States need attention quite as much as the recent immigrant (Table IV). American mothers reported the greatest prevalence of tuberculosis and the highest number of miscarriages. American and German children have the largest number of ailments, more particularly measles and whooping-cough. Americans and Germans also have the largest number of dark rooms.

6. Known diseases of fathers and mothers do not account for physical defects of children (Table IX).

7. Race suicide due to lack of births (Table X) has not yet begun in New York tenements, the average number of children born to 1,400 families being 5, 78 having over 10 children, and only 241 out of 1,400 having 2 children or less.

8. The mortality record of 1,400 families does not help account for physical defects here considered. Despite the unfavorable conditions of tenement life only 19 per cent. of the children born to 1,400 families died, 738 (53 per cent.) families having lost no children (Table X). More encouraging still is the fact that 967 families (69 per cent.) lost no infants, and but 72 (5 per cent.) had still-births. Of 1,339 children dying, 49 per cent. died under one year, 67 per cent. died before reaching the second year, and 84 per cent. before reaching the fifth year. The infant mortality of families considered does not indicate exceptional unsanitary conditions, the rate 12.8+ per cent. of children born being lower than the general rate of the city, 19.6 per cent. So far as living conditions account for physical defects, New York City is almost solely responsible, the majority of parents having lived there for years prior to the birth of children considered, 1,152 out of 1,400 children (82 per cent.) having been born there (Tables VI, VII).

9. No unusual circumstances attending the birth of the child will account for physical defects (Table XIII).

10. Children were given a good start, only 109 (7.8 per

cent.) out of 1,400 having been artificially fed from the beginning, only 10 per cent. having been nursed less than 6 months, and only 23 (3.2 per cent.) having been deprived of the mother's care at home during the first year because of employment (Table XIV). Facts are lacking to judge the effect upon the health of 301 children (21.5 per cent.) who received "supplementary nursing" after reaching the eighteenth month. It is startling to see that American and German mothers, as well as Jewish and Italian, ignorantly or selfishly injure their babies by nursing them 20 to 30 months.

11. Diseases of early childhood (Table XV) including malnutrition during infancy, might have prepared the soil for such defects as enlarged glands, nose and throat trouble, but the average number of ailments per child (1.9) would not differentiate these children from the *genus child subject to so-called children's diseases.*

12. The food, unsatisfactory as it is from the dietician's point of view (Table XVI), could alone account for but a small percentage of the defects, and would be only one contributory cause of 145 (10.4 per cent.) showing malnutrition, and 637 (45.5 per cent.) with enlarged glands. If 50 per cent. go without milk, cereal, meat, or eggs for breakfast, less than 3 per cent. report no eggs or meat during the day, and only 0.7 per cent. claim to have nothing for breakfast. We may be shocked to see that over 72 per cent. use tea or coffee, 28 per cent. twice a day and 13 per cent. three times a day. Serious defects directly traceable to this excessive use of coffee and tea are not disclosed. To what extent this good fortune is due to violation of the food law by the substitution of chicory and beans for coffee we are not prepared to say.

13. Sleeping hours reported (Table XVI), even when discounted for probable overstatement, are adequate. It should be remembered, however, that the benefits or evils of the sleeping period depend not merely on the number of hours, but also upon the character of the atmosphere breathed.

14. The fathers' occupations represented (Table XVII) are

so numerous that no special occupation cause is disclosed. Outdoor occupations (policemen, driver, expressmen, stablemen) and skilled trades (carpenter, plumber, bricklayer), as well as merchants, all contribute to children's defects.

15. The occupations of mothers who earn a part or all of the family income (Tables XVIII to XXII) throw no light upon the cause of defects.

16. The housing conditions (Tables XXIII to XXIX) are sufficiently unsanitary to prepare the reader to expect a much larger number of physical defects and defects of more serious character than are here reported. From the standpoint of a study of standards of living the number of dark rooms, air-shaft windows, skylights, and excessive rent paid furnish inconclusive evidence as to the origin of physical defects because 311 (22 per cent.) out of 1,400 families have 6 rooms or more, 26 (2 per cent.) occupy the whole house, while over 50 per cent. of the families with $30 or more per week have no baths, 16 per cent. have dark rooms, and 20 per cent. have closed air shafts.

17. Inadequate medical care is given children (Table XXXVIII). Families with incomes of $20 a week or more rely upon patent medicines, mother's remedies, and the prospect of children outgrowing ailments when they should consult private physicians.

18. Employment of dentists for children of ages here reported is almost unknown (Table XXXVIII). Dental care for parents is the exception rather than the rule, even for higher incomes, while among the lower incomes only from one-tenth to one-fifth of the families report that any member has employed a dentist. This fact is of the utmost importance, because a large part of the defects reported could be produced by conditions resulting directly from the neglect of teeth.

19. Low incomes do not monopolize physical defects (Tables XXVIII to XXXVIII). Only 8.4 per cent. of the families reported have less than $10 per week, 59 per cent.

have more than $15, 43 per cent. have over $20, and 15 per cent. over $30 per week.

20. Lower incomes show more than their proper share of defects, of unfavorable living conditions, and of children dead (Table XXXIX).

CERTAIN PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS drawn from the foregoing facts, from the tables that follow, and from the Committee's experience of the past year, deserve emphasis.

a. The only new thing about the physical defects of school children is not their existence, but our recent awakening to their existence, their prevalence, their seriousness, if neglected, and their cost to individual children, to school progress, to industry, and to social welfare.

b. *Physical deterioration,* when applied to America's school children, is a misnomer. No evidence whatever has been given that the percentage of children suffering from physical defects in 1907 is greater than the percentage of children suffering from such defects in 1857. On the contrary, the small proportion of defects that are not easily removable, as well as a vast amount of evidence from medical experience and vital statistics, indicate that, if a comparison were possible, the children of 1907 would be found to have sounder bodies and fewer defects than their predecessors of fifty years ago. If there is an exception to this statement, it is probably defects of vision, with regard to which school authorities and oculists seem to agree that confinement in school for longer hours and more constant application under unfavorable lighting conditions may have increased ocular defects. Positive evidence as to tendencies will be easily obtained after thorough physical examination has been carried on for a generation.

c. The effect of massing facts as to physical defects of school children should not be to cause alarm, but to stimulate remedial and preventive measures, to invoke congratulations and aggressive optimism, not doleful pessimism and palliative measures born of despair.

d. The causes of physical defects are not confined to "marginal" incomes, but, while more apt to be present in families having small incomes, are found among all incomes wherever there exist bad ventilation, insufficient outdoor exercise, improper light, irregular eating, overeating, improper as well as insufficient food, lack of medical, dental, and ocular attention.

e. Whatever may be said of free meals at school as a means of insuring punctual attendance or better attention, they are inadequate to correct physical conditions that home and street environment produce.

f. To remove physical defects, causal conditions among all income classes should be treated, and not merely symptoms revealed at school by children of the so-called poor.

g. A comprehensive plan for removing physical defects of school children would involve the following steps: (1) A thorough physical examination of all children of all schools of all States. (Testing of vision by teachers to discover need for oculist's attention has been found by the Massachusetts State Board of Health "to be not less efficient than that of specialists.") (2) Notification of parents and family physicians. (3) "Follow-up" notices and visits to inform and persuade parents to remove causes and to correct defects. (4) Enforcement of existing laws and securing proper authority where this is now lacking to compel parents who refuse to take necessary steps. (5) Periodic re-examination of school children during school life. (6) Physical examination of children when applying for work certificates. (7) Use of information gained regarding general living conditions to secure enforcement of health and tenement laws, restriction of hours of labor, control of dangerous trades, prevention of exploitation of women and children. (8) School buildings should be so constructed and so managed that they cannot themselves either produce or aggravate physical defects. (9) The school curriculum should be so devised and so executed as neither to produce nor aggravate physical defects. (10) The effect of school environment—curriculum, building, home study, physical training—upon the school child should be constantly studied. (11) Hygiene should be so taught that children will themselves cultivate habits of health and see clearly the relation of health and vitality to present happiness and future efficiency.

h. Departments of School Hygiene should be organized, not only in every city, but for every rural school, under the supervision of County and State Superintendents of Instruction. The general question of physical welfare of school children involves too many considerations to be satisfactorily treated by school physician and school nurse alone or by over-busy teachers and principals.

i. It is a good investment to pay for medical examination rather than for schooling of the child who takes two years to do one year's work, or the competition of the child who leaves school unfitted to become an efficient industrial agent. The parent who permits his child to go to school, physically unfitted to profit from school opportunity, is not only injuring his own child, but is injuring his neighbor's child, and is taxing that neighbor without the latter's consent.

j. Parents can and will correct the greater part of the defects discovered by the physical examination of school children, if shown what steps to take. Where parents refuse to do what can be proved to be within their power, and where existing laws are non-enforced or inadequate, the segregation of children having physical defects in special classes might prove an effective stimulus to obstinate parents.

k. Because knowledge leads to action it is safe to predict that American cities and States will follow one of two lines of action in using their information as to the physical defects of school children: (1) They will educate parents to correct home conditions that reduce the child's ability to profit from schooling, and persuade governments to see that such home conditions are corrected. (2) Or they will "municipalize the medical man," providing free medical and dental treatment and free nourishment. It will be easy to convince the taxpayer that it is cheaper to provide such care than to neglect the future parent. It will also be easy to convince the taxpayer, if an attempt is made that the cheapest and most effective way is not through free meals, free eyeglasses, free material relief at school, but through attention to conditions at home and to conditions of living at school.

l. Where parents are unable to pay for medical, dental, and ocular care and proper nourishment, private philanthropy must either provide adequately or expect the State to step in and assume the duty.

m. Private dispensaries and hospitals must either arrange themselves to treat cases and to educate communities as to the importance of detecting and correcting physical defects or must expect the State to provide hospital and dispensary care. Until private hospitals and dispensaries take steps to prevent people with adequate incomes from imposing upon them for free treatment, it is difficult to make out a case against free eyeglasses and free meals for school children.

n. Either private philanthropy or the State must take steps to procure more dental clinics and an educational policy on the part of the dental profession that will prevent the exploitation of the poor when dental care is needed.

o. The United States Bureau of Education is the only agency with authority and equipment adequate to secure from all sections of the country proper attention to this subject. Nothing in the world can prevent free meals, free eyeglasses, free medical care, free material relief at school, unless educational use is made by each community of the facts learned through physical examination to correct home, school, and street conditions that produce and aggravate physical defects. The National Bureau can mass information in such a way as to convince budget-makers in city, county, and State to vote gladly funds necessary to promote the physical welfare of school children.

NOTES ON TABLES.

TABLE II. School 222 is parochial, 300, 418, and 430 free schools, supported by private societies.

TABLE III. Number in excess of 300 for American and Italian parents and 200 for German is explained by the fact that 10 Americans, 12 Italians, and 12 Germans are included in the "Various" division, and 16 American Jews and 15 German Jews are included in the Jewish division. The parents of only 6.7 differ in nationality.

TABLE V. Percentages, where both parents are referred to, are taken on the number of families. Where father or mother only is referred to, on the total number of individual parents.

TABLE XI. Many of the children reported as dying from unknown causes (338) should undoubtedly be distributed among communicable diseases. In the case of both the Italians (157) and Jewish (57) it would be easy for parents to forget the proper names of the diseases. For 889 dying before reaching the second year it is safe to assume improper feeding and unclean milk as the chief causes.

TABLE XIII. Because based on mothers' memory, many of these figures are doubtless quite inaccurate. From an educational standpoint, however, it is worth while locating those mothers who think they nursed their babies 18 months and see nothing wrong in the fact. The number of mothers (23) who worked out during the first year of the child's life would seem to be an understatement in view of Table XVIII, which shows 182 mothers working out at the time of the inquiry. Do American mothers make much and Italian mothers little of injuries, bronchitis, etc.?

TABLE XVI. Maximums are undoubtedly reported as to food and hours of sleep.

TABLE XXIV. The number of dark rooms is probably accurate. Unfortunately, it cannot be stated positively that dark rooms are used for sleeping purposes. It is true, however, that such is the custom in New York tenements.

TABLE XXVII. Allowance should be made for both over- and understatements of income, although every effort was made to get a close estimate of what the family counted upon. Unfortunately, tables do not state the average time lost per year. "Prosperous" is used for such families as preferred not to give exact figures, but who admitted having more than $25 weekly, and whose rent and surroundings indicated comfort. The earnings of children are included in the family income, even though in many instances the children themselves control their income.

TABLES XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII. Percentages are taken on the number of families having the income indicated by the column headings.

TABLE I.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS DISCOVERED AMONG 1,400 CHILDREN WHOSE HOME CONDITIONS WERE STUDIED.

First Examination, Autumn, 1906.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nutrition	9	3.	11	5.5	67	22.3	34	11.3	24	8.	145	10.4
Enlarged Glands .	121	40.7	77	37.5	156	52.	122	40.7	161	53.7	637	45.5
Teeth	212	70.7	157	72.5	224	74.7	240	79.7	216	72.	1,049	74.9
Eyes	41	13.7	28	14.	61	20.3	33	11.0	45	15.	208	14.9
Ears	7	2.3	5	2.5	7	2.3	4	1.3	5	1.7	28	2.
Nose	80	26.7	74	27.	96	32.	59	19.7	77	25.7	386	28.2
Throat	78	26.	62	31.	111	37.	87	29.	95	31.7	433	30.9
Chorea	4	1.3	1	0.5	38	12.7	2	0.6	5	1.6	50	3.6
Cardiac	5	1.7	2	1.	7	2.3	7	2.3	12	4.	33	2.4
Deformed Chest .	2	0.7	—	—	2	0.7	—	—	—	—	4	0.3
Deformed Extremties	3	1.	—		18	6.	1	0.3	2	0.7	24	1.7
Deformed Palate .	3	1.	—		19	6.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	24	1.7
Deformed Spine .	1	0.3	1	0.5	2	0.7	2	0.7	1	0.3	7	0.5
Indigestion . . .			—		1	0.3					1	0.07
Insane			—						1	0.3	1	0.07
Paralysis	2	0.7	—		1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	5	0.4
Poorly Developed,	—	—	—		1	0.3	—	—	—	—	1	0.07
Pediculosis . . .	—	—	—		2	0.6	4	1.3	—	—	6	0.4
PulmonaryDisease,	2	0.7	3	1.5	4	1.3	2	0.6	2	0.7	13	0.9
Skin	2	0.7	—		10	3.3	10	3.3	4	1.3	26	1.8
Speech (defect in),	2	0.7	—		3	1.			4	1.3	9	0.6
Tuberculosis, pul..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.3	—	—	1	0.07
General Debility .	1	3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.07
Not given							1	0.3			1	0.07
Total Defects .	575		421		829		610		656		3,093	
Teeth only . . .	81	27.	39	19.5	51	17.	67	22.3	53	17.6	291	20.8

TABLE II.

SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS OF MANHATTAN FURNISHING THE 1,400 CHILDREN WHOSE PHYSICAL DEFECTS AND HOME CONDITIONS WERE STUDIED.

Lower East Side.
(Below 14th Street, east of Broadway.)

P. S.	*Children.*	*P. S.*	*Children.*
No. 1	16	No. 106	6
2	8	108	24
13	20	112	9
20	1	122	19
21	59	130	1
23	6	137	6
42	6	140	4
62	4	147	11
71	3	160	5
79	3	174	14
88	3	188	36
92	14	222	15
105	4	430	7
		26	304

Middle East Side.
(From 14th to 59th Streets, east of Fifth Avenue.)

P. S.	*Children.*
No. 14	26
19	45
27	2
59	2
73	5
135	31
6	111

Upper East Side.
(From 59th Street to the Harlem River, east of Fifth Avenue.)

P. S.	*Children.*
No. 6	20
30	28
37	8
57	24
70	32
77	66
82	20
85	5
96	23
103	13
121	9
150	43
151	42
159	24
168	8
190	9
16	374

Lower West Side.
(Below 14th Street, west of Broadway.)

P. S.	*Children.*
No. 3	16
8	43
16	9
29	10
38	47
44	12
107	18
113	36
125	10
418	18
10	219

Middle West Side.
(From 14th to 59th Streets, west of Fifth Avenue.)

P. S.	*Children.*
No. 17	20
26	9
32	17
33	22
45	30
51	7
55	5
56	14
58	15
69	18
80	1
84	13
141	19
300	48
14	238

Upper West Side.
(From 59th Street to the Harlem River, west of Fifth Avenue.)

P. S.	*Children.*
No. 5	9
9	35
10	12
43	2
46	4
89	3
93	9
94	8
119	20
165	28
179	16
184	4
186	4
13	154

TABLE III.

NATIONALITY OF 1,400 HOMES STUDIED.

Father and Mother of Same Nationality.			Father and Mother of Different Nationality.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American	326	23.3	54	1.9	65	2.3
Austrian, Hungary .	99	7.1	13	0.5	19	0.7
Bohemians	10	0.7	1	0.1		
English	8	0.6	17	0.6	11	0.4
German	227	16.2	31	1.1	32	1.1
Irish	65	4.6	21	0.7	28	1.
Italian	312	22.2	6	0.2	4	0.1
Russian	127	9.1	15	0.5	6	0.2
All others	39	2.8	29	1.1	22	0.8
Totals	1,213	86.6	187	6.7	187	6.7

TABLE IV.

YEARS IN UNITED STATES.

Parents of 1,400 *Children.*

	BOTH PARENTS.		WHERE PARENTS DIFFERED IN LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.			
	Same Length of Time.		Father.		Mother.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	317	22.6	36	1.3	50	1.8
Less than 2 years	23	1.6	6	0.2	23	0.8
Less than 1 year	16		3		14	
1 year and less than 2 . .	7		3		9	
2 to 9 years	100	7.1	75	2.7	97	3.5
2 years and less than 3 . .	12		3		11	
3 " " " " 4 . .	15		10		18	
4 " " " " 6 . .	19		19		23	
6 " " " " 8 . .	21		30		15	
8 " " " " 10 . .	33		13		30	
10 to 19 years	196	14.1	254	9.07	300	10.7
20 years and over	104	7.4	276	9.9	184	6.6
Never	2	0.1	8	0.3	4	0.1
Not known			3	0.11		
Totals	742	53.	658	23.5	658	23.5
Summary.						
Families native and over 20 years in United States . .	421		312		234	
Families native and over 10 years in United States . .	617		566		534	
Families less than 10 years in United States	123		81		120	
Parents never in United States, or time not known	2		11		4	

TABLE V.

YEARS IN UNITED STATES.

Parents: Classified by Nationality and Race.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Totals.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Native:											
Both parents .	300	100	—	—	—	—	11	3.8	6	2.	317
Father only . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	34	5.7	36
Mother only . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.	44	7.3	50
Less than 2 *years:*											
Both parents .	—	—	2	1.	7	2.3	10	3.3	4	1.3	23
Father only . .	—	—	2	0.5	2	0.3	2	0.3	—	—	6
Mother only . .	—	—	2	0.5	5	0.8	12	2.	4	0.7	23
2 *to* 9 *years:*											
Both parents .	—	—	5	2.5	54	18.	33	11.	8	2.7	100
Father only . .	—	—	7	1.7	26	4.3	38	6.3	4	0.7	75
Mother only . .	—	—	12	3.	39	6.5	39	6.5	7	1.2	97
10 *to* 19 *years:*											
Both parents .	—	—	33	16.5	77	25.7	56	18.7	30	10.	196
Father only . .	—	—	58	14.5	57	9.5	72	12.	67	11.2	254
Mother only . .	—	—	77	19.2	62	10.3	76	12.7	85	14.2	300
20 *years and over:*											
Both parents .	—	—	19	9.5	34	11.3	14	4.7	37	12.3	104
Father only . .	—	—	72	18.	42	7.0	58	9.7	104	17.3	276
Mother only . .	—	—	50	12.5	20	3.3	42	7.	72	12.	184
Never:											
Both parents .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.7	2
Father only . .	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	4	0.7	3	0.5	8
Mother only . .	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2	4
Not known:											
Both parents .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father only . .	—	—	2	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	3
Mother only . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE VI.

Years in New York City.

Parents of 1,400 *Children.*

	Same Length of Time, 674		Father differed from Mother, 726		Mother differed from Father, 726	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native:	205	14.6	52	1.9	55	2.
Less than 2 years	32	2.3	11	0.4	30	1.1
Less than 1 year	20		5		18	
1 year and less than 2 . .	12		6		12	
2 years and less than 10 . .	123	8.8	87	3.1	109	3.9
2 years and less than 3 . .	13		5		13	
3 " " " " 4 . .	17		12		17	
4 " " " " 6 . .	27		19		25	
6 " " " " 8 . .	26		33		20	
8 " " " " 10. .	40		18		34	
10 years and less than 20 .	203	14.5	268	9.6	320	11.4
10 years and less than 12 .	37		25		61	
12 " " " " 14 .	32		37		65	
14 " " " " 16 .	48		86		75	
16 " " " " 18 .	43		73		69	
18 " " " " 20 .	43		47		50	
20 years and over	105	7.5	293	10.5	206	7.4
20 years and less than 25 .	67		141		101	
25 " " " " 30 .	21		70		57	
30 " " " " 35 .	12		45		24	
35 " " " " 40 .	1		21		16	
40 " " over	4		16		8	
Never	5	0.4	14	0.5	5	0.2
Not known			2		2	
Totals	673	48.1	727	26.	727	26.

TABLE VII.

YEARS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Parents of 1,400 Children Classified by Nationality.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Native:												
Both parents	191	63.7	—	—	—	—	10	3.3	4	1.3	205	
Father only	24	4.	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	26	4.3	52	
Mother only	25	4.2	—	—	1	0.2	4	0.7	25	4.2	55	
Less than 2 years:												
Both parents	2	0.7	3	1.5	8	2.7	12	4.	7	2.3	32	
Father only	3	0.5	2	0.3	3	0.5	2	0.3	1	0.2	11	
Mother only	4	0.7	2	0.3	5	0.8	14	2.3	5	0.8	30	
2 *to* 9 *years.*												
Both parents	9	3.	10	5.	59	19.7	36	12.	9	3.	123	
Father only	6	1.	12	3.	25	4.2	37	6.2	7	1.2	87	
Mother only	7	1.2	12	3.	38	6.3	38	6.3	14	2.3	109	
10 *to* 19 *years:*												
Both parents	7	2.3	29	14.5	77	25.7	56	18.7	34	11.3	203	
Father only	18	3.	54	13.5	55	9.2	73	12.2	68	11.3	268	
Mother only	15	2.5	81	20.3	62	10.3	73	12.2	89	14.8	320	
20 *years and over:*												
Both parents	2	0.7	17	8.5	33	11.	12	4.	41	13.7	105	
Father only	33	5.5	70	17.5	39	6.5	55	9.2	96	16.	293	
Mother only	33	5.5	45	11.2	17	2.8	44	7.3	67	11.2	206	
Never:												
Both parents	2	0.7	—	—	—	—	1	0.3	2	0.7	5	
Father only	3	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.2	4	0.7	5	0.8	14	
Mother only	2	0.3	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	5	
Not known:												
Both parents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Father only	—	—	2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Mother only	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	2	

TABLE VIII.

PERSONS IN 1,400 FAMILIES.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adults:												
Families having 1 . .	17	5.7	9	4.5	11	3.7	5	1.7	23	7.7	65	4.7
" " 2 . .	230	76.7	178	89.	260	86.7	253	84.3	236	78.7	1,157	82.6
" " 3 . .	34	11.3	8	4.	18	6.	24	8.	29	9.7	113	8.1
" " 4 . .	10	3.3	4	2.	9	3.	11	3.7	8	2.6	42	3.
" " 5 . .	4	1.3	1	0.5	2	0.6	4	1.3	4	1.3	15	1.1
" " over 5	5	1.7	–	–	–	–	3	1.	–	–	8	0.6
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Lodgers and Boarders:												
Families having 1 . .	16	5.3	11	5.5	19	6.3	14	4.7	14	4.7	74	5.3
" " 2 . .	8	2.7	2	1.	16	5.3	11	3.7	4	1.3	41	2.9
" " 3 . .	–	–	–	–	4	1.3	2	0.7	4	1.3	10	0.7
" " over 3	2	0.7	1	0.5	4	1.3	–	–	1	0.3	8	0.6
Total	26	8.7	14	7.	43	14.3	27	9.1	23	7.6	133	9.5
Other Children:												
Families having 1 . .	5	1.7	3	1.5	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	1.	13	0.9
" " 2 . .	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.7	1	0.3	5	0.4
" " 3 . .	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
" " 4 . .	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
Total	7	2.3	4	2.	4	1.2	3	1	4	1.3	22	1.5
Individuals:												
Total No. adults . . .	676	–	410	–	631	–	668	–	634	–	3,019	–
" " lodgers . .	78	–	20	–	80	–	42	–	39	–	259	–
" " other children	11	–	6	–	10	–	5	–	5	–	37	–
" " children home	1,043	–	660	–	1,356	–	1,246	–	1,131	–	5,436	–
Total	1,808	–	1,096	–	2,077	–	1,961	–	1,809	–	8,751	–
Average No. of persons per family .	6	–	5.5	–	6.9	–	6.5	–	6	–	6.3	–
Children working:												
Families having 1 . .	27	9.	20	10.	35	11.7	18	6.	27	9.	127	9.7
" " 2 . .	23	7.7	9	4.5	28	9.3	26	8.7	16	5.3	102	7.3
" " 3 . .	6	2.	5	2.5	7	2.3	14	4.7	10	3.3	42	3.
" " over 3	4	1.3	1	.5	2	0.7	5	1.7	4	1.3	16	1.1
" " 4	4	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	11	–
" " 5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
" " 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Total	60	20.	35	17.5	72	24.	63	21.1	57	19.9	287	21.1
Children away:												
Families having 1 . .	4	1.3	7	3.5	22	7.3	13	4.3	14	4.7	60	4.3
" " 2 . .	6	2.	4	2.	6	2.	5	1.7	3	1.	24	1.7
" " over 2	1	0.3	1	0.5	4	1.3	2	0.7	1	0.3	9	0.6
Total	11	3.6	12	6.	32	10.6	20	6.7	18	6.	93	6.6

TABLE IX.

Diseases and Mortality of Fathers and Mothers.

Father.	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Diseases not Mortal:												
Lung Trouble	–		–		–		2		1		3	
Alcoholism	3		2		2		–		7		14	
Invalidism	7		3		7		1		2		20	
Rheumatism	–		1		2		1		–		4	
Accident	1		–		1		–		1		3	
Other	6		2		4		–		1		13	
Total	10	3.3	5	1.5	9	3.	3	1.	10	3.3	37	2.6
Causes of Mortality:												
Tuberculosis	6		3		–		2		2		13	
Pneumonia	3		–		4		1		10		18	
Cardiac	3		1		2		2		2		10	
Nephritis	2		–		–		–		3		5	
Accident	1		2		–		1		3		7	
All others	5		6		3		2		5		21	
Not known	2		–		1		–		2		5	
Total	22	7.3	12	6.	10	3.3	8	2.7	27	9.	79	5.6
Age at Death:												
20 and under 25	1		–		–		–		–		1	
25 " " 30	1		1		–		–		2		4	
30 " " 35	6		–		–		3		5		14	
35 " " 40	4		5		2		2		8		21	
40 " " 45	5		2		3		2		6		18	
45 " over	2		3		4		1		5		15	
Not known	3		1		1		–		1		6	
Total	22	7.3	12	6.	10	3.3	8	2.7	27	9.	79	5.6
Mother.												
Diseases not Mortal:												
Lung Trouble	2		–		–		4		2		8	
Alcoholism	–		–				–		–		–	
Invalidism	–		1				–		2		3	
Cardiac	–		–		–		–		1		–	
Insane	–		–		–		–		1		–	
Rheumatism	–		1		–		–		–		–	
Total	2	0.7	1	0.5	–		4	1.3	4	1.3	11	0.8
Miscarriages:												
1	35		17		11		30		29		122	
2	15		11		9		14		14		63	
3	6		6		2		4		7		25	
4–7	7		7		3		1		1		19	
Total	63	21.	41	20.5	25	8.3	49	16.3	51	17.	229	16.3
Causes of Mortality:												
Tuberculosis	8		1		1		–		–		10	
Pneumonia	1		–		3		–		2		6	
Childbirth	2		1		–		–		3		6	
All others	2		4		2		1		2		11	
Not known	1		1		1		–		1		4	
Total	14	4.7	7	3.5	7	2.3	1	0.3	8	2.7	37	2.6
Age at Death:												
20 and under 25	5		1		–		–		–		6	
25 " " 30	3		3		2		1		2		11	
30 " " 35	3		1		1		–		2		7	
35 " " 40	1		1.		1		–		1		4	
40 " " 45	1		–		2		–		2		5	
45 " over	–		–		–		–		–		–	
Not known	1		1		1		–		1		4	
Total	14	4.7	7	3.5	7	2.3	1	0.3	8	2.7	37	2.6

TABLE X.

Number of Children Born to 1,400 Families.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Living and Dead Children:												
Families having 1 child born	30	10.	11	5.5	3	1.	15	5.	11	3.7	70	5.
" " 2 children "	56	18.7	43	21.5	15	5.	23	7.7	34	11.3	171	12.2
" " 3 " "	48	16.	34	17.	31	10.3	63	21.	52	17.3	228	16.3
" " 4 " "	49	16.3	31	15.5	50	16.7	43	14.3	45	15.	218	15.6
" " 5 " "	31	10.3	28	14.	48	16.	49	16.3	54	18.	210	15.
" " 6 " "	28	9.3	15	7.5	33	11.	40	13.3	34	11.3	150	10.7
" " 7 " "	19	6.3	12	6.	34	11.3	23	7.7	26	8.7	114	8.1
" " 8 " "	19	6.3	13	6.5	39	13.	15	5.	19	6.3	105	7.5
" " 9 " "	4	1.3	6	3.	23	7.7	13	4.3	10	3.3	36	4.8
" " 10 " "	8	2.7	3	1.5	13	4.3	11	3.7	5	1.7	40	2.
" " 11 and over	8	2.7	4	2.	11	3.7	5	1.7	10	3.3	38	2.7
Total number	300	99.9	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	99.9	1,400	100
Dead Children:												
Families losing 1 child	63	21.	49	24.5	77	25.6	72	24.	80	26.7	341	24.5
" " 2 children	20	6.7	28	14.	32	10.6	28	9.3	35	11.7	143	10.7
" " 3 "	20	6.7	11	5.5	25	8.3	10	3.3	23	7.7	89	6.4
" " 4 "	5	1.7	7	3.5	18	6.	7	2.3	13	4.3	50	3.6
" over 4 "	9	3.	4	2.	15	5.	2	0.7	9	3.	39	2.8
Families losing children	117	39.	99	49.5	167	55.7	119	39.7	160	53.3	662	47.3
" " no "	183	61.	101	50.5	133	44.3	181	60.3	140	46.7	738	52.7
Total number	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Living Children:												
Families having 1 child	37	12.3	19	9.5	5	1.7	18	6.	17	5.7	96	6.9
" " 2 children	64	21.3	54	27.	29	9.7	38	12.7	53	17.7	238	17.
" " 3 "	72	24.	48	24.	48	16.	64	21.3	74	24.7	306	21.8
" " 4 "	41	13.7	35	17.5	72	24.	53	17.7	64	21.3	265	18.9
" " 5 "	40	13.3	17	8.5	61	20.3	63	21.	43	14.3	224	16.
" " 6 "	22	7.3	14	7.	33	11.	29	9.6	25	8.3	123	8.8
" over 6 "	24	8.	13	6.5	52	17.3	35	11.7	24	8.	148	10.6
Total number children living	1,062	81.6	680	78.	1,404	78.5	1,277	86.7	1,154	77.9	5,577	80.6
" " " dead	240	18.4	192	22.	383	21.4	196	13.3	328	22.1	1,339	19.3
Total number	1,302	100	872	100	1,787	100	1,473	100	1,482	100	6,916	100
Average born per family	4.3	–	4.4	–	6.	–	4.9	–	4.9	–	5.	–

TABLE XI.

Mortality and Diseases of All Children of 1,400 Families.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Families losing Infants:												
1	51	17.	52	26.	56	18.7	51	17.	59	19.7	269	19.2
2	18	6.	17	8.5	23	7.7	16	5.3	22	7.3	96	6.9
3	10	3.3	4	2.	10	3.3	1	0.3	13	4.3	38	2.7
4	2	0.7	4	2.	5	1.7	2	0.7	4	1.3	17	1.2
Over 4	3	1.3	2	1.	4	1.3	1	0.3	3	1.	13	0.9
5	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	7	–
6	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total	84	28.	79	39.5	98	32.7	71	23.7	101	33.7	433	30.9
Families losing no Infants	216	72	121	60.5	202	67.3	229	76.3	199	66.3	967	69.1
Total number families	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Families having Still-births:												
1	19	6.3	11	5.5	4	1.3	8	2.7	8	2.7	50	3.6
2	1	0.3	4	2.	5	1.7	4	1.3	3	1.	17	1.2
3	2	0.7	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	3	0.2
4	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
Total	22	7.3	16	8.	11	3.6	12	4.	11	3.7	72	5.1
Total number infants dead	140	58.3	125	65.1	178	46.5	99	50.5	176	53.7	738	55.
" " still-births	27	–	23	–	21	–	16	–	14	–	101	–
Diseases not Mortal of Other Children:												
Lung Tuberculosis	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	–
Bone Tuberculosis	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	5	–
Nervous Affection	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–
Invalidism	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Total	9	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	7		21	1.5
Diseases—Mortal:												
Infantile Intestinal	37	15.4	45	23.4	43	11.2	32	16.3	45	13.7	202	15.1
Pneumonia	24	10.	14	7.5	31	8.9	19	9.7	31	9.5	122	9.1
Meningitis	13	5.4	16	8.3	14	3.7	12	6.1	27	8.2	82	6.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.7	95	6.9
Convulsions	16	6.7	26	13.5	11	2.9	4	2.	26	7.9	83	6.2
Measles	10	4.2	6	3.1	18	4.7	20	10.2	13	4.	67	5.
Bronchitis	2	0.8	6	3.1	31	8.1	2	1.	15	4.6	56	4.2
Marasmus	20	8.3	4	2.1	9	2.3	1	0.5	14	4.3	48	3.6
Accident	6	2.5	5	2.6	4	1.	8	4.1	8	2.4	31	2.3
Scarlet Fever	3	1.2	4	2.1	9	2.3	8	4.1	6	1.8	30	2.2
Fever	–	–	–	–	14	3.7	3	1.5	2	0.6	19	1.4
Whooping-cough	6	2.5	3	1.6	1	0.3	1	0.5	9	2.7	20	1.5
At Birth	1	0.4	–	–	3	0.8	–	–	12	3.7	16	1.2
Premature Birth	10	4.2	3	1.6	3	0.8	5	2.6	5	1.5	26	1.9
Other Causes	25	10.4	13	6.8	23	6.	17	8.7	28	8.5	106	7.1
Unknown Cause	44	18.3	28	14.6	157	41.	57	29.1	52	15.9	338	25.2
Total	240	100	192	100	383	100	196	100	328	100	1,339	100
Ages of Children Dead:												
Under 5 years	203	84.6	178	92.7	294	76.8	178	90.8	269	82.1	1,122	83.8
Under 1 year	137	57.1	115	59.9	165	43.1	97	49.5	147	44.8	661	49.4
1 year and under 2	28	11.7	26	13.5	73	19.1	39	19.9	62	18.9	228	17.
2 years and under 3	18	7.5	19	9.9	31	8.1	22	11.3	30	9.2	120	9.
3 " " " 4	14	5.8	13	6.8	14	3.7	12	6.1	17	5.2	70	5.2
4 " " " 5	6	2.5	5	2.6	11	2.9	8	4.1	13	4.	43	3.2
5 years and under 6	8	3.3	6	3.1	7	1.8	2	1.	7	2.1	30	2.2
6 " " " 7	3	1.2	3	1.6	5	1.3	1	0.5	8	2.4	20	1.5
7 " " " 8	4	1.7	2	1.	2	0.5	2	1.	7	2.1	17	1.3
8 " " " 12	3	1.2	2	1.	13	3.4	2	1.	8	2.4	28	2.1
12 " " over	2	0.8	1	0.5	9	2.3	4	2.	2	0.6	18	1.3
Unknown	17	7.1	–	–	53	13.8	7	3.5	27	8.2	104	7.8
Total	240	100	192	99.9	383	100	196	100	328	100	1,339	100

TABLE XII.

Sex, Age, and Birthplace of 1,400 Children.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex:												
Boys	178	59.3	124	62.	200	66.7	169	56.3	193	64.3	864	61.7
Girls	122	40.7	76	38.	100	33.3	131	43.7	107	35.7	536	38.3
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Age:												
Four years old	3	1.	2	1.	4	1.3	–	–	5	1.7	14	1.
Five " "	8	2.7	8	4.	28	9.3	23	7.7	18	6.	85	6.1
Six " "	107	35.7	75	37.5	109	36.3	179	59.7	129	43.	599	42.8
Seven " "	103	34.3	73	36.5	74	24.7	71	23.7	84	28.	405	28.9
Eight " "	45	15.	25	12.5	33	11.	17	5.7	30	10.	150	10.7
Nine " "	19	6.3	8	4.	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	3.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten " "	4	1.3	3	1.5	5	1.7	4	1.3	10	3.3	26	1.9
Eleven " "	8	2.7	4	2.	15	5.	2	0.7	6	2.	35	2.5
Twelve " "	2	0.7	–	–	10	3.3	–	–	3	1.	15	1.1
Thirteen " "	–	–	1	0.5	3	1.	–	–	1	0.3	5	0.3
Fourteen " "	–	–	1	0.5	6	2.	1	0.3	1	0.3	9	0.6
Fifteen " "	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	2	0.7	4	0.3
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Birthplace:												
New York City	270	90	172	86.	228	76.	219	73.	263	87.7	1,152	82.3
United States, not New York City	30	10	11	5.5	3	1.	8	2.7	17	5.7	69	4.9
Italy	–	–	1	0.5	68	22.7	–	–	4	1.3	73	5.2
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	11.3	–	–	34	2.4
Austria, Hungary	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	23	7.7	3	1.	27	1.9
England and Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3.	6	2.	15	1.1
North and West Europe:												
Germany	–	–	15	7.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	16	1.1
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	2	0.1
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	2	0.1
France	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
South and East Europe:												
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	1	0.3	3	0.2
Galicia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.1
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.1
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1.	–	–	3	0.2
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100

TABLE XIII.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF BIRTH LIKELY TO AFFECT VITALITY OF THE CHILD: BIRTH NUMBER, LABOR HOURS, INSTRUMENTAL, ETC.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Child Number:												
First Born	86	28.7	48	24.	65	21.7	73	24.3	69	23.	341	24.4
Second	69	23.	44	22.	49	16.3	55	18.3	46	15.3	263	18.8
Third	42	14.	34	17.	44	14.7	52	17.3	64	21.3	236	16.9
Fourth	35	11.7	20	10.	37	12.3	35	11.7	37	12.3	164	11.7
Fifth	23	7.7	21	10.5	33	11.	30	10.	29	9.7	136	9.7
Sixth	16	5.3	11	5.5	16	5.3	15	5.	20	6.7	78	5.6
Seventh	11	3.7	10	5.	22	7.3	12	4.	9	3.	64	4.6
Eighth	7	2.3	4	2.	10	3.3	15	5.	13	4.3	49	3.5
Ninth	4	1.3	1	0.5	11	3.7	6	2.	6	2.	28	2.
Tenth	4	1.3	2	1.	6	2.	5	1.7	2	0.7	19	1.4
Eleventh	2	0.7	2	1.	3	1.	1	0.3	3	1.	11	0.8
Twelfth	–	–	3	1.5	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	5	0.4
Thirteenth	–	–			1	0.3	1	0.3	–	–	2	0.1
Fourteenth	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.1
Fifteenth	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.7
Sixteenth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.7
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Labor Hours at Birth:												
Less than 6 hours	118	39.3	100	50.	60	20.	116	38.7	116	38.7	510	36.4
Less than 1 hour	20	6.7	17	8.5	–	–	10	3.	8	2.7	55	3.9
1 hour and less than 3	41	13.7	38	19.	29	9.7	38	12.7	48	16.	194	13.9
3 hours and less than 6	57	19.	45	22.5	31	10.3	68	22.7	60	20.	261	18.6
Less than 36 eours	89	29.7	59	29.5	36	12.	107	35.7	70	23.3	361	25.8
6 hours, but less than 12	45	15.	32	16.	20	6.7	60	20.	31	10.3	188	13.4
12 " " " " 18	29	9.7	18	9.	10	3.3	31	10.3	24	8.	112	8.
18 " " " " 24	6	2.	2	1.	2	0.7	7	2.3	6	2.	23	1.6
24 " " " " 36	9	3.	7	3.5	4	1.3	9	3.	9	3.	38	2.7
36 hours and over	16	5.3	14	7.	7	2.3	9	3.	16	5.3	62	4.4
36 hours, but less than 48	2	0.7	2	1.	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.7	7	0.5
48 " " " " 60	7	2.3	7	3.5	4	1.3	1	0.3	11	3.7	30	2.1
60 " " " " 72	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	2	0.1
72 " " " " 96	6	2.	4	2.	2	0.7	4	1.3	3	1.	19	1.4
96 "	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.3	–	–	3	0.2
1 week	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	.03	–	–	1	0.1
Hours not known	40	13.3	21	10.5	99	33.	47	15.7	27	9.	234	16.7
Hours not asked	37	12.3	6	3.	98	32.7	21	7.	17	23.7	233	16.6
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Birth:												
Instrumental	27	9.	19	9.5	4	1.3	12	4.	27	9.	89	6.4
Not instrumental	271	90.3	181	90.5	295	98.3	285	95.	268	89.33	1,300	92.8
Forgotten	2	0.7	–	–	1	0.3	3	1.	5	1.7	11	0.8
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100

TABLE XIV.

CIRCUMSTANCES LIKELY TO AFFECT THE VITALITY OF THE CHILD: PERIOD NURSED, MOTHERS EMPLOYED.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various. 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursed:												
Less than 6 months	31	10.3	37	18.5	13	4.3	15	5.	35	11.7	131	9.4
Less than 2 months	11		11		2		6		11		41	
2 to 4 months	18		18		5		6		11		58	
4 " 6 "	2		8		6		3		13		32	
6 months to 12 months	42	14.	29	14.5	53	17.7	53	17.7	40	13.3	217	15.5
6 to 8 months	8		11		13		12		12		56	
8 " 10 "	18		11		21		30		14		94	
10 " 12 "	16		7		19		11		14		67	
12 to 18 months	134	44.7	72	36.	103	34.3	136	45.3	127	42.3	572	40.9
12 to 14 months	60		41		61		73		75		310	
14 " 16 "	46		22		23		44		38		173	
16 " 18 "	28		9		19		19		14		89	
18 months and over	53	17.7	30	15.	94	31.3	69	23.	55	18.4	301	21.5
18 to 20 months	27		15		27		55		26		150	
20 " 22 "	6		1		10		4		11		32	
22 " 24 "	4		4		6		–		2		16	
24 " 30 "	16		8		44		9		14		91	
30 " 36 "	–		2		2		1		1		6	
36 " 48 "	–		–		4		–		1		5	
48 months and over	–		–		1		–		–		1	
Length of time not known	10	3.3	3	1.5	24	8	14	4.7	19	6.3	70	5.
Artificially fed	30	10.	29	14.5	13	4.4	13	4.3	24	8.	109	7.7
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Mother worked out during First Year of Child's Life:												
2 to 4 months	3	1.0	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	4	0.3
4 " 6 "	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.1
6 " 8 "	1	0.3	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	3	0.2
6 " 10 "	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
10 months and over	3	1.	6	3.	–	–	1	0.3	3	1.	13	0.9
Total	8	2.7	7	3.5	2	0.7	1	0.3	5	1.7	23	1.6

TABLE XV.

Physical History of 1,400 Children.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ailments remembered:												
Convulsions	27	9.	23	11.5	14	4.7	21	7.	34	11.3	119	8.5
Measles	254	84.7	159	79.5	161	53.7	247	82.3	217	72.3	1,038	74.1
Scarlet Fever	43	14.3	24	12.	26	8.7	46	15.3	33	11.	172	12.3
Diphtheria	44	14.7	30	15.	14	4.7	36	12.	43	14.3	167	11.9
Bronchitis, Chronic	18	6.	12	6.	3	1.	7	2.3	20	6.7	60	4.3
Bronchitis, Acute	83	27.7	34	17.	71	23.7	67	22.3	66	22.	321	22.9
Rheumatism	9	3.	5	2.5	2	0.7	3	1.	5	1.7	24	1.7
Meningitis	1	0.3	7	3.5	7	2.3	1	0.3	3	1.	19	1.4
Whooping-cough	149	49.7	95	47.5	42	13.	79	26.3	122	40.7	487	34.8
Malaria	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Pneumonia	37	12.3	28	14.	12	4.	33	11.	36	12.	146	10.4
Peritonitis	1	0.3	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
Head Injury	17	5.7	10	5.	8	2.7	16	5.3	18	6.	69	4.9
Other Injury	19	6.3	7	3.5	7	2.3	4	1.3	11	3.7	48	3.4
Total cases	703	–	435		361	–	560	–	608	–	2,667	–
Ailments per Child	2.3		2.2		1.2	–	1.9	–	2.0	–	1.9	–
Ailments remembered per Child:												
Number having no ailment	18	6.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28.	19	6.3	35	11.7	174	12.4
" " 1 "	54	18.	52	26.	122	40.7	111	36.7	78	26.	416	29.7
" " 2 ailments	118	39.3	60	30	53	17.7	95	31.7	91	30.3	417	29.8
" " 3 "	57	19.	38	19	30	10	53	17.7	55	18.3	233	16.6
" " 4 "	31	10.3	19	9.5	6	2.	15	5.	28	9.3	99	7.1
" " 5 "	15	5.	7	3.5	5	1.7	7	2.3	8	2.7	42	3.
" " 6 "	6	2.	5	2.5	–	–	1	0.3	4	1.3	16	1.1
" " 7 "	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.1
" " 8 "	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100

TABLE XVI.

Food and Sleep of 1,400 Children.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
FOOD.												
Breakfast:												
Tea or coffee	195	65.	151	75.5	265	88.3	227	75.7	214	71.3	1,052	75.1
No tea or coffee	105	35.	49	24.5	35	11.7	73	24.3	86	28.7	348	24.9
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Nothing	–	–	1	0.5	3	1.	5	1.7	1	0.3	10	0.7
Tea or coffee only	3	1.	–	–	5	1.7	6	2.	3	1.	17	1.2
Tea or coffee with bread or cake	85	28.3	93	46.5	225	75.	163	54.3	119	39.7	685	48.9
Bread and water	–	–	1	0.5	2	0.7	2	0.7	3	1.	8	0.6
Milk with bread or cereal	67	22.3	30	15.	25	8.3	31	10.3	55	18.3	208	14.8
Cereal, meat, or eggs	145	48.3	75	37.5	40	13.3	93	31.	119	39.7	472	33.7
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
All Day:												
No tea or coffee	74	24.7	34	17	33	11.	44	14.7	62	20.7	247	17.7
Tea or coffee once	103	34.3	62	31.	191	63.7	113	37.7	121	40.3	590	42.1
Tea or coffee twice	78	26.	58	29.	60	20.	107	35.7	90	30.	393	28.1
Tea or coffee three times	45	15.	46	23	16	5.3	36	12.	27	9.	170	12.1
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
No eggs or meat	5	1.7	2	1.	16	5.3	3	1.	11	3.7	37	2.8
SLEEP.												
Bed-time Reported:												
6–7 P.M.	66	22.	43	21.5	37	12.3	40	13.3	77	25.7	263	18.8
8–9 P.M.	222	74.	152	76.	205	68.3	221	73.7	209	69.7	1,009	72.1
10–12 P.M.	12	4.	5	2.5	58	19.3	39	13.	13	4.3	127	9.
Not given	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.1
Total	300	100	200	100	300	99.9	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Rising Time Reported:												
4–5 A.M.	11	3.7	23	1.	13	4.3	8	2.7	6	2.	40	2.9
6–7 A.M.	262	87.3	165	82.5	264	88.	251	83.7	253	84.3	1,195	85.3
8–9 A.M.	26	8.7	33	16.5	22	7.3	41	13.7	40	13.3	162	11.6
10–12 A.M.	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.1
Not given	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	0.1
Total	300	100	200	100	300	99.9	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Total Hours (Winter):												
6–7	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
8–9	19	6.3	8	4.	84	28.	45	15.	21	7.	177	12.6
10–12	279	93.	191	95.5	211	70.3	255	85.	278	92.7	1,214	86.7
13–14	2	0.7	1	0.5	3	0.1	–	–	–	–	6	0.4
Not given	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.1
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100

TABLE XVII.

FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manufactures and Industries	36	12-	45	22.5	74	24.7	140	46.7	50	16.7	345	24.6
Cigar-makers	–	–	2	1.	2	0.7	15	5.	10	3.3	29	2.
Factory employees	4	1.3	3	1.5	14	4.7	6	2.	–	–	27	1.9
Operators	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	8	2.7	–	–	10	0.7
Pressers	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	10	3.3	–	–	12	0.9
Shoemakers	–	–	1	0.5	10	3.3	1	0.3	2	0.7	14	1.
Tailors	2	0.7	4	2.	26	8.7	68	22.7	6	2.	106	7.6
All others	30	10.	35	17.5	18	6.	32	10.7	32	10.7	147	10.5
Dealers and Mercantile	60	20.	54	27.	58	19.3	83	27.7	40	13.3	295	21.1
Bakers	–	–	12	6.	2	0.7	4	1.3	1	0.3	19	1.4
Butchers	12	4.	6	3.	2	0.7	5	1.7	4	1.3	29	2.
Clerks	16	5.3	4	2.	3	1.	1	0.3	8	2.7	32	2.3
Coal and ice	1	0.3	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	0.7	5	0.4
Grocers	2	0.7	7	3.5	7	2.3	7	2.3	–	–	23	1.6
Pedlers	2	0.7	4	2.	1	0.3	10	3.3	–	–	17	1.2
Salesmen	7	2.3	1	0.5	2	0.7	7	2.3	4	1.3	21	1.5
Saloon-keepers	1	0.3	7	3.5	2	0.7	–	–	2	0.7	12	0.9
Shopkeepers	1	0.3	4	2.	6	2.	23	7.7	1	0.3	35	2.5
All others	18	6.	9	4.5	31	10.3	26	8.7	18	6.	102	7.3
Building Trades	25	8.3	15	7.5	38	12.7	33	11.	46	15.4	157	11.2
Bricklayers	2	0.7	1	0.5	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.7	8	0.6
Carpenters	3	1.	5	2.5	2	0.7	7	2.3	12	4.	32	2.3
Painters	3	1.	3	1.5	5	1.7	16	5.3	7	2.3	33	2.4
Plumbers	4	1.3	–	–	4	1.3	1	0.3	2	0.7	7	0.5
All others	13	4.3	6	3.	27	9.	8	2.7	23	7.7	77	5.5
Personal Service	32	10.7	34	17	50	16.7	11	3.7	51	17.	178	12.7
Barbers	–	–	2	1.	16	5.3	3	1.	5	1.7	26	1.9
Bar-tenders	5	1.7	2	1.	3	1.	–	–	5	1.7	15	1.
Boot-blacks	–	–	1	0.5	13	4.3	–	–	1	0.3	15	1.
Coachmen	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3.	11	0.8
Cooks	1	0.3	2	1.	3	1.	–	–	2	0.7	8	0.6
Janitors	3	1.	4	2.	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	1.	12	0.9
Porters	5	1.7	5	2.5	4	1.3	–	–	3	1.	17	1.2
Stablemen	5	1.7	2	1.	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	9	0.6
Waiters	1	0.3	11	5.5	1	0.3	1	0.3	9	3.	23	1.6
Watchmen	2	0.7	–	–	3	1.	1	0.3	5	1.7	11	0.8
All others	8	2.7	5	2.5	6	2.	5	1.7	7	2.3	31	2.2
Transportation, etc.	50	16.7	25	12.5	13	4.3	8	2.7	47	15.7	143	10.2
Drivers	32	10.7	15	7.5	7	2.3	5	1.7	21	7.	80	5.7
Engineers	3	1.	4	2.	1	0.3	–	–	5	1.7	13	0.9
Expressmen	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	3	0.2
Street railway employees	4	1.3	4	2.	–	–	1	0.3	8	2.7	17	1.2
All others	9	3.	2	1.	5	1.7	1	0.3	13	4.3	30	2.1
Government and Defence	28	9.3	1	0.5	8	2.7	1	0.3	7	2.4	45	3.2
Policemen	8	2.7	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	11	0.8
Street-cleaners	1	0.3	–	–	8	2.7	–	–	–	–	9	0.6
All others	19	6.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	5	1.7	25	1.8
Professional	6	2.	2	1.	5	1.7	3	1.	2	0.7	18	1.3
Ill-defined	26	8.7	6	3.	29	9.7	8	2.6	24	8.	93	6.5
Foremen	4	1.3	–	–	2	0.7	3	1.	2	0.7	11	0.8
Laborers	12	4.	2	1.	24	8.	1	0.3	15	5.	54	3.7
All others	10	3.3	4	2.	3	1.	4	1.3	7	2.3	28	2.
Dead	22	7.3	1	0.5	10	3.3	8	2.7	27	9.	79	5.6
Deserted	6	2.	2	1.	5	1.7	3	1.	1	0.3	16	1.1
Ill	4	1.3	3	1.5	4	1.3	–	–	2	0.7	12	0.8
Out of Work	2	0.7	–	–	3	1.	1	0.3	2	0.7	11	0.8
Retired	3	1.	–	–	3	1.	–	–	–	–	3	0.2
Separated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0.2
Total learned	300	100	200	100	300	100	299	99.7	299	99.7	1,398	99.9
Total not learned	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.1
Grand Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100

TABLE XVIII.

Race of Mothers who Earn a Part or All of the Family Income.

	American		German		Italian		Jewish		Various		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Working with fathers	40	13.3	47	23.5	80	26.7	52	17.3	59	19.7	278	19.9
Working with children	8	2.7	2	1.	9	3.	1	0.3	10	3.3	30	2.1
Working alone	22	7.3	10	5.	4	1.3	7	2.3	13	4.3	56	4.
Total	70	23.3	59	29.5	93	31	60	19.9	82	27.3	364	26.

TABLE XIX.

Occupations of Mothers who Earn a Part or All of the Family Income.

	American		German		Italian		Jewish		Various		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manufactures and Industries	8	11.4	1	1.7	38	41.3	2	3.3	10	12.2	59	16.2
Sewing (all kinds)	4	5.7	–	–	20	21.7	2	3.3	6	7.3	32	8.8
Other Industries	4	5.7	1	1.7	18	19.6	–	–	4	4.9	27	7.4
Dealers and Mercantile	6	8.6	4	6.7	8	8.7	18	30.	6	7.4	42	11.5
Shopkeepers, assistants, and saleswomen	3	4.3	3	5.	6	6.5	15	25.	3	3.7	30	8.2
All others	3	4.3	1	1.7	2	2.2	3	5.	3	3.7	12	3.3
Personal Service	52	74.4	53	88.4	35	38.1	39	65.1	65	79.2	244	67.1
Boarders and lodgers	20	28.6	10	16.7	25	27.2	25	41.7	22	26.8	102	28.
Cleaners	3	4.3	2	3.3	–	–	–	–	3	3.7	8	2.2
Day's work	3	4.3	1	1.7	1	1.1	1	1.7	–	–	6	1.7
Janitress	10	14.3	24	40.	5	5.4	6	10.	18	21.9	63	17.3
Washing	4	5.7	6	10.	2	2.2	2	3.3	11	13.4	25	6.9
All others	3	4.3	3	5.	1	1.1	4	6.7	6	7.3	17	4.7
More than one occupation	9	12.9	7	11.7	1	1.1	1	1.7	5	6.1	23	6.3
Others (more than one)	2	2.9	2	3.3	11	12	1	1.7	1	1.2	17	4.7
Professional (ill-defined)	2	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.5
Grand Total	70	100	60	100	92	100	60	100	82	100	364	100

TABLE XX.

Earnings of Mothers.

Occupations.	As Supplementary Workers.					Where Children also work.					As Sole Breadwinners.				
	Under $10.	$10–19.	Over $20.	Not Given.	Total.	Under $10.	$10–19.	Over $20.	Not Given.	Total.	Under $10.	$10–19.	Over $20.	Not Given.	Total.
Manufactures and Industries,	35	5	–	6	46	3	–	–	2	5	6	2	–	–	8
Sewing all kinds,	16	2	–	4	22	2	–	–	1	3	5	2	–	–	7
All others	19	3	–	2	24	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1
Dealers and Mercantile	1	2	–	25	28	–	1	2	–	3	3	2	4	2	11
Shop assistants and saleswomen	–	2	–	25	27	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3
All others	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	3	2	2	3	1	8
Personal Service	144	4	1	41	190	11	1	2	5	19	22	3	4	5	34
Boarders and lodgers	78	2	1	13	94	1	–	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	5
Cleaners	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Day's work	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Janitress	25	–	–	26	51	4	–	–	3	7	4	1	–	–	5
Washing	17	1	–	–	18	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	6
All others	2	1	–	2	5	2	1	1	1	5	5	–	1	–	6
More than one occupation	10	–	–	–	10	3									
Others (more than one)	11	1	–	–	12	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	3
Professional and Ill-defined	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	192	12	1	73	278	17	2	4	7	30	31	9	8	8	56

TABLE XXI.

Housing Conditions: Number of Persons Compa

Rooms Occupied.	American, 300				German, 200				Italian, 300		
	No.	%	No. Persons.	Average in Family.	No.	%	No. Persons.	Average in Family.	No.	%	No. Persons.
1 room	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	4	4	3	1.	19
2 rooms	9	3.	45	5	1	0.5	3	3	43	14.3	259
3 "	50	16.7	281	5	30	15.	147	4	123	41.	818
4 "	75	25.	456	6	50	25.	271	5	100	33.3	732
5 "	62	20.7	357	5	66	33.	365	5	18	6.	151
6 "	50	16.7	283	5	35	17.5	194	5	11	3.7	83
7 "	27	9.	150	5	9	4.5	51	5	2	0.7	15
8 "	9	3.	58	6	3	1.5	19	6	–	–	–
9 "	5	1.7	34	6	2	1.	22	11	–	–	–
10–13 "	3	1.	26	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whole house	10	3.3	118	11	3	1.5	20	6	–	–	–
Total	300	100	1,808	6	200	100	1,096	5	300	100	2,077
Have shop	8	2.7			22	11.			20	6.7	
Have bath	108	36.			65	32.5			8	2.7	
Have 1 dark room	18	6.			12	6.			25	8.3	
" 2 " rooms	42	14.			25	12.5			16	5.3	
" 3 " "	24	8.			33	16.5			3	1	
" 4 or more	2	0.7			2	1.			–	–	
Total having dark rooms	86	28.7			72	36.			44	14.6	
Total having no dark rooms	214	71.3			128	64.			256	85.3	
Total	300	100			200	100			300	100	
Total number of rooms	1,419	100			938	100			1,028	100	
Total number of dark rooms	182	12.8			171	18.1			66	6.4	
Reported unsanitary	6	2			–	–			1	0.3	
Average number rooms per family	4	–			4	–			3	–	

XI.

Compared with Number of Rooms.

		Jewish, 300				Various, 300				Total, 1,400			
ons.	Average in Family.	No.	%	No. Persons.	Average in Family.	No.	%	No. Persons.	Ave i Far ge y.	No.	%	No. Persons.	Average in Family.
19	6	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	2		5	0.4	25	5
59	6	18	6.	97	5	14	4.7	70		85	6.1	474	5
18	6	81	27.	495	6	68	22.7	387		352	25.1	2,128	6
32	7	90	30.	616	6	72	24.	421		387	27.6	2,496	6
51	8	52	17.3	321	6	72	24.	455		270	19.3	1,649	6
83	7	34	11.3	240	7	32	10.7	195		162	11.6	995	6
15	7	14	4.7	107	7	15	5.	103		67	4.8	426	6
–	–	4	1.3	23	5	10	3.3	65		26	1.9	165	6
–	–	2	0.7	17	8	3	1.	22		12	0.9	95	7
–	–	2	0.7	19	9	3	1.	26		8	0.6	71	8
–	–	3	1.	26	8	10	3.3	63		26	1.9	227	8
77	6	300	100	1,961	6	300	100	1,809		1,400	100	875	6
		41	13.7			13	4.3			104	7.4		
		84	28.			74	24.7			339	24.2		
		27	9.			22	7.3			104	7.4		
		27	9.			35	11.7			143	10.4		
		11	3.7			35	11.7			106	7.6		
		1	0.3			4	1.3			9	0.6		
		66	22.			96	32.			364	26.		
		234	78.			204	68.			1,036	74.		
		300	100			300	100			1,400	100		
		1,271	100			1,315	100			5,971	100		
		118	9.3			214	16.3			751	12.6		
		1	0.3			6	2.			14	1.		
		4	–			4	–			4	–		

TABLE XXII.

Housing Conditions: Dark Rooms.

Of 1,400 Apartments and Dwellings.	American, 300			German, 200			Italian, 300			Jewish, 300		
	Average Size of Families.	No. of Families.	%	Average Size of Families.	No. of Families.	%	Average Size of Families.	No. of Families.	%	Average Size of Families.	No. of Families.	%
Have 1 dark room	–	18	5.99	–	12	6.	–	25	8.3	–	7	9.
Of 2 rooms occupied	5	3	1.	3	1	0.5	6	7	2.3		7	2.3
" 3 " "	4	9	3.	6	6	3.	6	15	5.		13	4.3
" 4 " "	–	–	–	6	2	1.	9	2	0.7		4	1.3
" 5 " "	7	4	1.3	4	1	0.5	–	–	–		1	0.3
" 6 " "	5	1	0.3	4	2	1.	–	–	–		2	0.7
" 7 " "	6	1	0.3	–	–	–	7	1	0.3		–	–
Have 2 dark rooms	–	42	14.	–	25	12.5	–	16	5.2	–		9.
Of 2 rooms occupied	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	0.3		–	–
" 3 " "	5	12	4.	4	7	3.5	6	10	3.3		9	3.
" 4 " "	6	21	7.	5	9	4.5	6	3	1.		12	4.
" 5 " "	–	–	–	5	6	3.	9	1	0.3		2	0.7
" 6 " "	5	5	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–		2	0.7
" 7 " "	7	3	1.	7	3	1.5	7	1	0.3		2	0.7
" 8 " "	6	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Have 3 dark rooms	–	24	8.1	–	33	16.5	–	3	1.	–	11	3.7
Of 3 rooms occupied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	0.3
" 4 " "	6	3	1.	5	8	4.	9	1	0.3	8	3	1.
" 5 " "	6	11	3.7	5	15	7.5	10	2	0.7	7	5	1.7
" 6 " "	7	5	1.7	5	8	4.	–	–	–	7	2	0.7
" 7 " "	5	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 " "	4	2	0.7	8	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 " "	5	1	0.3	9	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
"14 " "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Have 4 dark rooms	–	2	.066	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.3
Of 5 rooms occupied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	0.3
" 6 " "	–	–	–	6	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 " "	9	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 10 " "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 12 " "	12	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Have 5 dark rooms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Of 10 rooms occupied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Have 6 dark rooms	–	–	–	–	1	0 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Of 8 rooms occupied	–	–	–	4	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	6	86	28.7	5	72	36.	7	44	14.6	6	66	22.

	Various, 300			Total, 1,400		
	Average Size of Families.	No. of Families.	%	Average Size of Families.	No. of Families.	%
	–	22	7.34	–	104	7.4
.3	7	5	1.7	5	23	1.6
.3	6	6	2.	6	49	3.5
.3	7	3	1.	7	11	0.8
.3	7	5	1.7	6	11	0.8
.7	6	1	0.3	6	6	0.4
-	5	2	0.7	5	4	0.3
	–	35	11.6	–	145	10.2
-	–	–	–	7	1	0.1
.	5	19	6.3	5	57	4.1
.	6	9	3.	6	54	3.7
.7	6	4	1.3	6	13	0.9
.7	–	–	–	6	7	0.5
.7	6	1	0.3	6	10	0.7
-	8	2	0.7	7	3	0.2
	–	35	11.7	–	106	7.5
.3	8	2	0.7	7	3	0.2
.	6	5	1.7	6	20	1.4
.7	6	16	5.3	6	49	3.5
.7	5	8	2.7	6	23	1.6
-	7	2	0.7	6	4	0.3
-	9	1	0.3	6	4	0.3
-	–	–	–	7	2	0.1
-	5	1	0.3	5	1	0.1
	–	3	1.	–	7	0.5
.3	–	–	–	5	1	0.1
-	5	1	0.3	5	2	0.1
-	8	2	0.7	8	3	0.2
-	–	–	–	–	–	–
-	–	–	–	12	1	0.1
	–	1	0.3	–	1	0.1
-	9	1	0.3	9	1	0.1
	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
.	–	–	–	4	1	0.1
	6	96	32.	6	364	26.99

TABLE XXIII.

Housing Conditions of 1,400 Families (Outside Windows, Open Air-shaft Windows, etc.) Classified by Race.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Outside Windows	1,286		776		996		1,031		1,150		5,239	
Apartments having . . .	289		193		298		294		289		1,361	
Average number		4.44		4.02		3.34		3.5		3.98		3.85
Apartments having 1 . . .	8	2.7	7	3.5	4	1.3	5	1.7	5	1.7	29	2.1
“ “ 2 . .	54	18.	37	18.5	126	42.	116	38.7	86	28.7	419	29.9
“ “ 3 . . .	36	12.	31	15.5	47	15.7	48	16.	37	12.3	199	14.2
“ “ 4 . . .	79	26.3	62	31.	55	18.3	52	17.3	77	25.7	325	23.2
“ “ 5 . . .	22	7.3	19	9.5	35	11.7	35	11.7	25	8.3	136	9.7
“ “ 6 . . .	49	16.3	22	11.	19	6.3	20	6.7	30	10.	140	10.0
“ “ 7 . .	14	4.7	7	3.5	8	2.6	9	3.	8	2.7	46	3.3
“ “ 8 . . .	15	5.	3	1.5	2	0.7	4	1.3	8	2.7	32	1.2
“ “ 9 . .	6	2.	2	1.	2	0.7	1	0.3	6	2.	17	2.3
“ “ 10 . . .	1	0.3	1	0.5	–	–	2	0.7	4	1.3	8	0.6
“ “ 11 . . .	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	4	0.3
“ “ 12 . . .	2	0.7	1	0.5	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.7	6	0.4
“ “ 14 . . .	1	0.3	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
“ “ none . .	1	0.3	4	2.0	2	0.7	3	1.	1	0.3	11	0.8
House	10	3.4	3	1.5	–	–	3	1.	10	3.3	26	1.9
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Air-shaft Windows (open) . . .	96		42		22		45		35		240	
Apartments having	28		15		8		15		13		79	
Average number per apartment,		3.43		2.8		2.75		3.		2.69		3.04
Apartments having 1 . . .	3	1.	1	0.5	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	5	0.4
“ “ 2 . . .	5	1.7	3	1.5	4	1.3	5	1.7	6	2.	23	1.6
“ “ 3 . . .	9	3.	9	4.5	3	1.	5	1.7	5	1.7	31	2.2
“ “ 4 . .	5	1.7	2	1.	–	–	2	0.7	2	0.7	11	0.8
“ “ 5 . .	2	0.7		–	1	0.3	1	0.3	–	–	4	0.3
“ “ 6 . .	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
“ “ 7 . .	2	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
“ “ 8 . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.1
Total	28	9.5	15	7.5	8	2.7	15	5.	13	4.4	79	5.6

TABLE XXIV.

Housing Conditions of 1,400 Families (Closed Air-shaft Windows, Hall Windows, Skylights, etc.) Classified by Race.

	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Closed Air-shaft Windows	379		325		179		425		439		1,747	
Apartments having	128		114		87		164		156		649	
Average number		3.		2.9		2.1		2.6		2.8		2.7
Apartments having 1	8	2.7	8	4.	26	8.7	20	6.7	11	3.7	75	5.2
“ “ 2	43	14.3	28	14.	35	11.7	63	21.	52	17.3	221	15.8
“ “ 3	49	16.3	57	28.5	21	7.	56	18.7	71	23.7	254	18.1
“ “ 4	16	5.3	18	9.	5	1.7	19	6.3	9	3.	67	4.8
“ “ 5	5	1.7	1	0.5	–	–	3	1.	7	2.3	16	1.1
“ “ 6	3	1.	1	0.5	–	–	2	0.7	3	1.	9	0.6
“ “ 7	2	0.7	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	5	0.4
“ “ 8	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.2
“ “ 9	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Total	128	42.6	114	57.	87	29.1	164	54.7	156	52.	649	46.3
Hall, Window opening into	104		39		117		45		63		368	
Apartments having	65		25		88		35		41		254	
Average number per apartment .		1.6		1.56		1.33		1.29		1.54		1.45
Apartments having 1	35	11.6	12	6.	64	21.3	25	8.3	22	7.3	158	11.3
“ “ 2	24	8.	12	6.	19	6.3	10	3.3	16	5.3	81	5.8
“ “ 3	3	1.	1	0.5	5	1.7	–	–	3	1.	12	0.9
“ “ 4	3	1.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0.2
Total	65	21.6	25	12.5	88	29.3	35	11.6	41	13.6	254	18.2
Skylights	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	8	
Apartments having 1	–	–	–	–								
“ “ 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.1
“ “ 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.1
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.6	3	0.2
Court, Windows opening into . . .	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	–	–	–	20	–
Apartments having 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
“ “ 2	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	–	–	2	0.1
“ “ 3	–	–	–	–	4	1.3	–	–	–	–	4	0.3
“ “ 4	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Total	–	–	–	–	6	1.9	1	0.3	–	–	7	0.5

TABLE XXV

Incomes of 1,400 Families Classified by Race.

Income per Week.	American, 300		German, 200		Italian, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.
Under $10	12	4.	5	2.5	56	18.67	24	8.	20	6.7	117	8.4
Little besides charity	1		–		–		1		–		2	
Under $3	–		–		–		1		2		3	
$3 and under $4	–		–		3		1		–		4	
4 " " 5	1		2		1		–		2		6	
5 " " 6	1		1		4		3		2		11	
6 " " 8	3		2		18		4		6		33	
8 " " 10	6		–		30		14		8		58	
$10 *to* $15	76	25.3	52	26.	112	37.3	101	33.7	116	38.7	457	32.7
$10 to $12	16	5.3	5	2.5	39	13.	29	9.7	15	5.	104	7.4
12 to 14	29	9.7	15	7.5	40	13.3	34	11.7	36	12.	154	11.
14 to 15	31	10.3	32	16.	33	1.1	38	12.7	65	21.7	199	14.2
$16 *to* $19	50	15.3	43	21.5	41	13.7	33	11.	46	15.3	213	15.2
$16 to $18	21		17		17		16		20		91	
18 to 20	29		26		24		17		26		122	
$20 *to* $29	102	34.	58	29.	59	19.7	82	27.3	87	29.	388	27.7
$20 and under $22	33		16		17		34		24		124	
22 " " 24	8		10		5		11		13		47	
24 " " 26	51		23		24		29		36		163	
26 " " 28	6		4		9		–		7		26	
28 " " 30	4		5		4		8		7		28	
$30 *and over*	32	10.7	15	7.5	18	6.	32	10.7	17	5.7	114	8.1
$30 and under $32	9		3		6		6		3		27	
32 " " 34	2		–		2		2		3		9	
34 " " 36	4		1		3		3		2		13	
36 " " 38	–		–		2		2		–		4	
38 " " 40	2		1		2		2		1		8	
40 " " 45	7		2		1		3		2		15	
45 " " 50	–		–		–		–		–		–	
50 " " 75	4		3		2		8		4		21	
75 " " 100	–		1		–		2		2		5	
100 " over	4		4		–		4		–		12	
Prosperous	24	8.	26	13.	14	4.7	28	9.3	13	4.3	105	7.5
Not given	4	1.3	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	6	0.4
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100

TABLE XXVI.

Rents Paid by 1,400 Families, Classified by Race.

Monthly Rents.	American, 300		German, 200		Italians, 300		Jewish, 300		Various, 300		Total, 1,400	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than $10	21	7.	8	4.	30	10	10	3.3	24	8.	93	6.6
Less than $4	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.1
$4 to 6	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	0.3	3	0.2
6 " 8	3	1.	2	1.	5	1.7	–	–	5	1.7	15	1.1
8 " 10	16	5.3	6	3.	23	7.7	10	3.3	17	5.7	72	5.1
Given	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
$10 *and less than* $20	148	49.3	124	62.	213	71.	170	56.7	178	59.3	833	59.5
$10 to $12	19	6.3	12	6.	32	10.7	15	5.	40	13.3	118	8.4
12 " 14	27	9.	23	11.5	53	17.7	30	10.	31	10.3	164	11.7
14 " 16	36	12.	25	12.5	57	19.	48	16.	38	12.7	204	14.6
16 " 18	31	10.3	45	22.5	38	12.7	40	13.3	42	14.	196	14.
18 " 20	35	11.7	19	9.5	33	11	37	12.3	27	9.	151	10.8
$20 *and less than* $30	69	23.	29	14.5	39	13.	58	19.3	44	14.7	239	17.1
$20 to $22	23	7.7	10	5.	22	7.3	14	4.7	16	5.3	85	6.1
22 " 24	14	4.7	8	4.	3	1.	16	5.3	14	4.7	55	3.9
24 " 26	15	5.	5	2.5	9	3.	15	5.	6	2.	50	3.6
26 " 28	10	3.3	5	2.5	5	1.7	6	2.	3	1.	29	2.1
28 " 30	7	2.3	1	0.5	–	–	7	2.3	5	1.7	20	1.4
$30 *and less than* $40	28	9.3	6	3.	7	2.3	28	9.3	11	3.7	80	5.6
$30 to $32	8	2.7	2	1.	3	1.	13	4.3	6	2.	32	2.3
32 " 34	7	2.3	2	1.	–	–	3	1.	1	0.3	13	0.9
34 " 36	10	3.3	–	–	3	1.	7	2.3	3	1.	23	1.6
36 " 38	3	1.	2	1.	–	–	4	1.3	–	–	9	0.6
38 " 40	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.2
$40 *and over, and owner*	22	7.3	20	10.	5	1.7	21	[illegible]				
$40 to $45	4	1.3	1	0.5	4	1.3	4	1.3	4	1.3	17	1.2
45 " 50	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	1.3	–	–	6	0.4
50 " 55	3	1.	–	–	–	–	4	1.3	1	0.3	8	0.6
55 " 60	2	0.7	2	1.	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.7	7	0.5
60 " 70	2	0.7	1	0.5	–	–	1	0.3	1	0.3	5	0.4
70 " 80	2	0.7	1	0.5	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	4	0.3
80 " 90	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	1	0.3	2	0.7	4	0.3
90 " 100	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
100 " 125	–	–	3	1.5	–	–	2	0.7	–	–	5	0.4
125 " 150	–	–	2	1.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.1
150 " 175	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
175 " 200	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
200 " 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	2	0.1
500	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Owner	8	2.7	5	2.5	–	–	6	2.	9	3.	28	2.
Free (Janitors)	11	3.7	13	6.5	6	2.	10	3.3	22	7.3	62	4.4
Information refused	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Total	300	100	200	100	300	100	300	100	300	100	1,400	100
Over $20, and owner	119	39.7	55	27.5	51	17.0	110	36.7	76	25.	411	29.4

TABLE XXVII.

Percentages of Income of 1,400 Families Expended for Rent.

Weekly Income.	Percentages of Income.											Pay no Rent.	Owners.	Per cent. not taken.	Total nu ber of Famili
	—10.	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	Over 50.				
Number of families receiving under $10	1	–	2	–	10	16	9	24	1	17	25	11	–	1	117
$10 and under $20	5	27	105	135	172	79	45	22	10	9	19	40	2	–	670
$10 and under $16 . . .	1	11	42	81	126	62	45	20	10	9	17	32	1	–	4
16 " " 20 . . .	4	16	63	54	46	17	–	2	–	–	2	8	1	–	2
$20 and under $30	4	43	113	103	49	20	15	9	4	5	7	10	6	–	388
$20 and under $26 . . .	3	31	84	98	49	19	13	9	4	5	6	8	5	–	3
26 " " 30 . . .	1	12	29	5	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	
$30 and under $40 . . .	4	20	20	9	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	61
$30 and under $36 . . .	1	17	18	6	2	1	[illegible]	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	
36 " " 40 . . .	3	3	2	3	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
$40 and under $50	2	3	2	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1		15
$50 and under $75	9	5	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	21
$75 and under $100	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
$100 and over	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	12
Prosperous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	93	105
Not given	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Total	34	103	244	250	234	116	72	57	16	31	53	62	28	100	1,400
	2.	7.	17.	18.	17.	8.	5.	4.	1.	2.	4.	4.	1	8.	–

er nt. ot ken.	Total number of Families.	Per cent.
1	117	8.4
	670	47.9
–	457	–
–	213	–
	388	27.7
–	334	–
–	54	–
	61	4.4
–	49	–
–	12	–
	15	1.1
-	21	1.5
-	5	0.4
-	12	0.9
93	105	7.5
6	6	0.4
00	1,400	100
8.	–	98.

SUMMAR TABLE XXVII.

Weekly Income.	Percentage of Income paid for Rent.					
	20% ε	less.	25%.		30% and over.	
	Number Families.	%	Number Families.	%	Number Families.	%
Number of families receiving under $10	3	2.7	10	8.5	92	78.6
$10 and under $20	272	40.6	172	25.7	184	27.5
$10 and under $16	135	29.5	126	27.6	163	35.7
16 " " 20	137	64.3	46	21.6	21	9.8
$20 and under $30	263	67.8	49	14.7	60	17.7
$20 and under $26	216	64.6	49	14.7	56	16.8
26 " " 30	47	85.5	–	–	4	7.4
$30 and under $40	53	6.9	2	3.3	4	6.6
$30 and under $36	42	85.7	2	4.1	4	8.2
36 " " 40	11	91.7	–	–	–	–
$40 and under $50	10	6.7	1	6.7	3	20.
$50 and under $75	16	76.3	–	–	2	9.5
$75 and under $100	5	100	–	–	–	–
$100 and over	9	75.	–	–	–	–
Prosperous	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not given	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	631	45.1	234	16.7	345	24.6

TABLE XXVIII.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF 1,400 CHILDREN CLASSIFIED BY FAMILY INCOME GROU

Physical Defects.	Weekly Income of Families.																		
	$0–5.		$6–9.		$10–15.		$16–19.		$20–25.		$26–29.		$30–35.		$36–39.		$40.		$
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Nutrition	3	12.5	17	18.7	63	13.8	18	8.5	26	7.6	5	9.2	4	8.2	1	8.3	2	13.3	3
Enlarged Glands	11	45.8	44	48.3	238	52.1	93	43.7	144	43.1	23	42.6	25	51.	4	33.3	4	26.7	8
Teeth	18	75.	67	73.6	338	73.9	161	75.6	257	76.9	50	92.6	34	69.4	9	75.	9	60.	16
Eyes	5	20.8	12	13.2	72	15.8	34	16.	46	13.8	3	5.6	11	22.4	1	8.3	1	6.7	3
Ears	1	4.2	3	3.3	11	2.4	3	1.4	6	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6.7	1
Throat	5	20.8	35	38.5	145	31.8	65	30.5	109	32.4	10	18.5	10	20.4	8	66.7	5	33.3	5
Nose	9	37.5	30	33.	120	26.3	62	29.1	91	27.2	13	24.1	12	24.5	3	25.	2	13.3	3
Chorea	1	4.2	6	6.6	17	3.7	9	4.2	9	2.7	4	7.4	1	2.	1	8.3	–	–	–
Cardiac	1	4.2	1	1.1	13	2.8	5	2.3	6	1.8	3	5.5	1	2.	–	–	–	–	–
Pulmonary	–	–	1	1.1	7	1.5	2	0.9	1	0.3	2	3.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skin	–	–	1	1.1	9	2.	3	1.4	10	3.	–	–	1	2.	–	–	–	–	1
Defective Palate	1	4.2	3	3.3	6	1.3	2	0.9	6	1.8	–	–	3	6.1	1	8.3	1	6.7	–
Pediculosis	–	–	1	1.1	1	0.2	2	0.9	1	0.3	1	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insane	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defective Speech	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	1	0.5	3	0.9	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	–	–	1
Paralysis	–	–	1	1.1	1	0.2	–	–	2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defective Spine	–	–	–	–	5	1.1	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defective Chest	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defective Extremities	–	–	1	1.1	12	2.6	6	2.8	3	0.9	–	–	1	2.	–	–	–	–	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indigestion	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weak	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poorly Developed	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	55		223		1,065		469		721		114		103		29		25		42

MILY INCOME GROUPS.

$40.		$50.		$75.		$100.		Well-to-do.		Litt besi Char		Not Stated.		Total.
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		No.	%	No.
2	13.3	3	14.3	–	–	–	–	3	2.8	–		–	–	145
4	26.7	8	38.1	3	60.	4	33.3	34	32.4	–		2	33.3	637
9	60.	16	76.2	4	80.	8	66.7	73	69.5	1		4	66.7	1,049
1	6.7	3	14.3	1	20.	2	16.7	16	15.2	–		1	16.7	208
1	6.7	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	–		–	–	28
5	33.3	5	23.3	1	20.	4	33.3	29	27.6	–		3	50.	434
2	13.3	3	14.3	1	20.	4	33.3	32	30.5	1		3	50.	386
–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9	–		–	–	50
–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	2	1.9	–		–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	13
–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–		–	–	26
1	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–		–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1
–	–	1	4.8	1	20.	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	–	–	–		–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–		–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	4
–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
25		42		13		23		195		2		13		3,093

TABLE XXIX.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER FAMILY CLASSIFIED BY INCOME AND RACE GROUPS.

Nationality	Weekly Family Income.												Well-to-do.	Little besides Charity.	Not Stated.	Total.
	$0–5.	$6–9.	$10–15.	$16–19.	$20–25.	$26–29.	$30–35.	$36–39.	$40.	$50.	$75.	$100.				
American:																
Number of children . .	4	19	245	168	345	47	61	8	35	18	–	13	74	2	15	1,054
Number of families . .	2	9	76	50	92	10	15	2	7	4	–	4	24	1	4	300
Average	2.	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.	5.	4.5	–	3.2	3.1	2.	3.7	3.5
German:																
Number of children . .	12	7	159	129	172	49	11	2	8	18	1	13	84	–	1	666
Number of families . .	3	2	52	43	49	9	4	1	2	3	1	4	26	–	1	200
Average	4.	3.5	3.1	3.	3.5	5.5	2.7	2.	4.	6.	1.	3.2	3.2	–	1.	3.3
Italian:																
Number of children . .	29	191	513	180	223	68	60	21	4	16	–	–	61	–	–	1,366
Number of families . .	8	48	112	41	46	13	11	4	1	2	–	–	14	–	–	300
Average	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.	8.	–	–	4.3	–	–	4.5
Jewish:																
Number of children . .	11	73	384	122	318	49	53	20	16	39	12	19	129	6	–	1,251
Number of families . .	5	18	101	33	74	8	11	4	3	8	2	4	28	1	–	300
Average	2.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.2	6.1	4.8	4.	5.3	4.6	6.	4.7	4.6	5.	–	4.1
Various:																
Number of children . .	18	53	420	169	264	61	42	6	14	21	10	–	51	–	7	1,136
Number of families . .	6	14	116	46	73	14	8	1	2	4	2	–	13	–	1	300
Average	3.	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	5.2	6.	7.	5.2	5.	–	3.9	–	7.	3.7

TABLE XXX.

ADULTS AND CHILDREN IN 1,400 FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUPS.

	Weekly Family Income.												Well-to-do.	Little besides Charity.	Not Stated.	Total.
	$0–5.	$6–9.	$10–15.	$16–19.	$20–25.	$26–29.	$30–35.	$36–39.	$40.	$50.	$75.	$100.				
Children	74	343	1,721	768	1,322	274	227	57	75	114	23	43	401	8	23	5,473
Adults	63	197	970	453	699	115	98	24	33	44	16	26	261	3	16	3,019
Total	137	540	2,691	1,221	2,021	389	325	82	108	158	39	69	662	11	39	8,492
Number of families . . .	24	91	457	213	334	54	49	12	15	21	5	12	105	2	6	1,400
Average number of persons,	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.	7.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.5	6.1
Average number of children,	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.	5.4	4.6	3.6	3.8	4.	3.8	3.2

TABLE XXXI.

Adults, Lodgers, and Children in 1,400 Families Classified by Income G

Weekly Income of Families.

	$0–5.		$6–9.		$10–15.		$16–19.		$20–25.		$26–29.		$30–35.		$36–39.		$40.		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Adults 1	6	25.	10	11.	17	3.7	7	3.3	15	4.5	1	1.8	4	8.2	–	–	1	6.7	–
" 2	11	45.8	65	71.4	396	86.6	79	84.	288	86.2	48	88.9	42	85.7	11	91.7	11	73.3	20
" 3	–	–	9	9.9	26	5.7	20	9.4	23	6.9	3	5.5	2	4.1	1	8.3	2	13.3	–
" 4	3	12.5	5	5.5	12	2.6	7	3.3	6	1.8	1	1.8	1	2.0	–	–	1	6.7	1
" 5	2	8.3	2	2.2	4	0.9	–	–	–	–	1	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6	1	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7	1	4.2	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	24	100	91	100	457	100	13	100	334	100	54	100	49	100	12	100	15	100	21
Lodgers, 1	4	16.7	8	8.8	16	3.5	14	6.6	19	5.7	7	13.	1	2.	1	8.3	2	13.3	1
" 2	–	–	4	4.4	16	3.5	11	5.2	5	1.5	3	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 3	–	–	2	2.2	1	0.2	2	0.9	2	0.6	2	3.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 4	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	2.	–	–	–	–	–
" 5	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	1	6.7	–
" 6	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4	16.7	14	15.4	36	7.9	27	12.7	27	8.1	12	22.2	2	4.1	2	16.7	3	20.	1
Other children, 1	–	–	–	–	7	1.5	2	0.9	3	0.9	1	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 2	1	4.2	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 3	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 4	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	4.2	–	–	10	2.1	4	1.9	4	1.2	1	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Children working, 1	2	8.3	5	5.5	35	7.7	22	10.3	36	10.8	12	22.2	9	18.4	–	–	–	–	–
" " 2	1	4.2	3	3.3	14	3.1	13	6.1	37	11.1	10	18.5	9	18.4	4	33.3	5	33.3	3
" " 3	–	–	–	–	5	1.1	2	0.9	13	3.9	10	18.5	6	12.2	–	–	2	13.3	1
" " 4	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.3	–	–	1	2.	–	–	1	6.7	4
" " 5	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	1	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	3	12.5	8	8.8	56	12.2	38	17.8	87	26.	33	61.1	25	51.	4	33.3	8	53.3	11
Children away, 1	1	4.2	7	7.7	19	4.2	5	2.3	14	4.2	8	14.8	2	4.1	–	–	1	6.7	1
" " 2	–	–	2	2.2	6	1.3	4	1.9	7	2.1	1	1.8	2	4.1	–	–	–	–	–
" " 3	–	–	1	1.1	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	1	2.	–	–	–	–	–
" " 5	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	4.2	10	11.	27	5.9	10	4.7	22	6.6	9	16.7	5	10.2	–	–	1	6.7	1

FIED BY INCOME GROUPS.

$40.		$50.		$75.		$100.		Well-to-do.		ittle esides arity.		Not Stated.		Total.
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		%	No.	%	No.
1	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9		50.	1	16.7	65
11	73.3	20	95.2	2	40.	10	83.3	71	67.6		50.	2	33.3	1,157
2	13.3	–	–	1	20.	2	16.7	22	20.9		–	2	33.3	113
1	6.7	1	4.8	1	20.	–	–	4	3.8		–	–	–	42
–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	4	3.8		–	1	16.7	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9		–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9		–	–	–	1
15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105	100		100	6	100	1,400
2	13.3	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	1	0.9		–	–	–	74
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9		–	–	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9		–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	3
1	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	16.7	1
3	20.	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	4	3.8		–	1	16.7	133
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9		–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	4	3.8	1	100	–	–	127
5	33.3	3	14.3	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	–	–	1	16.7	102
2	13.3	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	3	2.8	–	–	–	–	42
1	6.7	4	19.	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	2	9.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
8	53.3	11	52.4	1	20.	1	8.3	10	9.5	1	100	1	16.7	287
1	6.7	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	–	–	–	–	60
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	2
1	6.7	1	4.8	1	20.	–	–	6	5.7	–	–	–	–	93

TABLE

CHILDREN LIVING AND DEAD OF 1,400 F

	Weekly Income of F												
	$0-5.		$6-9.		$10-15.		$16-19.		$20-25.		$26-29.		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	o.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No
Children living and dead, 1	4	16.7	4	4.4	20	4.4	9	4.2	23	6.9	1	1.8	2
" " " " 2	4	16.7	6	6.6	45	9.8	0	14.1	45	13.5	3	5.5	6
" " " " 3	3	12.5	16	17.6	76	16.6	9	18.3	53	15.9	7	13.	5
" " " " 4	2	8.3	10	11.	87	19.	7	17.4	51	15.3	4	7.4	5
" " " " 5	4	16.7	14	15.4	68	14.9	4	20.7	50	15.	5	9.2	6
" " " " 6	1	4.2	9	9.9	53	11.6	0	9.4	32	9.6	5	9.2	6
" " " " 7	3	12.5	9	9.9	49	10.7	3	6.1	16	4.8	6	11.1	2
" " " " 8	2	8.3	16	17.6	23	5.	0	4.7	28	8.4	8	14.8	6
" " " " 9	1	4.2	4	4.4	15	3.3	7	3.3	15	4.5	4	7.4	3
" " " " 10	–	–	2	2.2	13	2.8	1	0.5	11	3.3	6	11.1	3
" " " " 11	–	–	1	1.1	5	1.1	1	0.5	4	1.2	1	1.8	3
" " " " 12	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	2	0.9	3	0.9	1	1.8	1
" " " " 13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	1.8	–
" " " " 14	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	2	3.7	–
" " " " 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " " " 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–
" " " " 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–
	24	100	91	100	457	100	3	100	334	100	54	100	49
Dead children, 1	9	37.5	20	22.	116	25.4	2	24.4	73	21.9	17	31.5	9
" " 2	2	8.3	10	11.	52	11.4	8	13 1	25	7.5	7	13.	6
" " 3	3	12.5	12	13.2	35	7.7	8	3.8	17	5.1	6	11.1	4
" " 4	–	–	7	7.7	16	3.5	7	3.3	12	3.6	3	5.5	2
" " 5	–	–	1	1.1	6	1.3	–	–	3	0.9	1	1.8	–
" " 6	1	4.2	1	1.1	8	1.8	1	0.5	3	0.9	–	–	–
" " 7	–	–	2	2.2	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	1.8	1
" " 8	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–
" " 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	1	1.8	–
" " 10	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families losing children	15	62.5	53	58.3	235	51.5	97	45.6	136	40.7	36	66.7	2
Families losing no children	9	37.5	38	41.7	222	48.5	16	54.4	198	59.3	18	33.3	2
	24	100	91	100	457	100	13	100	334	100	54	100	4
Living children, 1	5	20.8	6	6.6	29	6.3	2	5.6	30	9.	1	1.8	
" " 2	6	25.	10	11.	77	16.8	40	18.8	59	17.7	5	9.2	
" " 3	5	20.8	21	23.1	106	23.2	5	25.8	64	19.2	11	20.4	1
" " 4	5	20.8	20	22.	100	21.9	5	21.1	54	16.2	7	13.	
" " 5	–	–	21	23.1	78	17.1	6	16.9	52	15.6	8	14.8	
" " 6	1	4.2	8	8.8	36	7.9	7	8.	32	9.6	5	9.2	
" " 7	1	4.2	5	5.5	20	4.4	6	2.8	20	6.	5	9.2	
" " 8	1	4.2	–	–	4	0.9	1	0.5	13	3.9	4	7.4	
" " 9	–	–	–	–	5	1.1	1	0.5	6	1.8	6	11.1	
" " 10	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	–	–	4	1.2	2	3.7	
" " 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
" " 13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	24	100	91	100	457	100	213	100	334	100	54	100	4
Total number living children,	73	–	357	–	1,744	–	778	–	1,346	–	283	–	23
Total number dead	28	–	129	–	485	–	175	–	279	–	82	–	4
Total number	101	–	486	–	2,229	–	953	–	1,625	–	365	–	28
Dead infants, 1	6	25.	15	16.5	91	19.9	52	24.4	54	16.2	12	22.2	
" " 2	1	4.2	10	11.	40	8.8	13	6.1	13	3.9	7	13.	
" " 3	–	–	4	4.4	17	3.7	4	1.9	8	2.4	3	5.5	
" " 4	–	–	2	2.2	5	1.1	1	0.5	8	2.4	–	–	
" " 5	–	–	–	–	3	0.7	1	0.5	2	0.6	–	–	
" " 6	–	–	–	–	1	0.2		–	1	0.3	–	–	
" " 7	–	–	1	1.1	–	–		–	1	0.3	–	–	
" " 8	–	–	–	–	1	0.2		–	–	–	–	–	
	7	29.2	32	35.2	158	34.6		33.4	87	26.	22	40.7	1

XXXII.

amilies, Classified by Family Income Groups.

amilies.											Well-to-do.	
$30-35.	$36-39.		$40.		$50.		$75.		$100.			
%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5.7
12.2	1	8.3	1	6.7	4	19.	1	20.	2	16.7	21	20.
10.2	3	25.	3	20.	2	9.5	1	20.	2	16.7	18	17.1
10.2	1	8.3	1	6.7	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	17	16.2
12.2	1	8.3	–	–	1	4.8	1	20.	4	33.3	13	12.4
14.3	4	33.3	4	26.7	3	14.3	–	–	1	8.3	7	6.7
4.1	–	–	3	20.	4	19.	1	20.	2	16.7	8	7.6
12.2	–	–	2	13.3	3	14.3	–	–	–	–	6	5.7
6.1	1	8.3	1	6.7	2	9.5	–	–	–	–	3	2.8
6.1	1	8.3	–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9
6.1	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	3	2.8
2.	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100	12	100	15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105.	100
18.4	2	16.7	1	6.7	4	19.	3	60.	6	50.	27	25.7
12.2	2	16.7	2	13.3	3	14.3	–	–	1	8.3	5	4.8
8.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	3	2.8
4.1	–	–	1	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44.9	4	33.3	4	26.7	8	38.1	3	60.	8	66.7	38	36.2
55.1	8	66.7	11	73.3	13	61.9	2	40.	4	33.3	67	33.8
100	12	100	15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105	100
4.1	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	1	20.	–	–	8	7.6
14.3	1	8.3	1	6.7	3	14.3	–	–	3	25.	24	22.8
20.4	3	25.	3	20.	2	9.5	1	20.	3	25.	21	20.
12.2	2	16.7	1	6.7	1	4.8	1	20.	4	33.3	18	17.1
12.2	2	16.7	4	26.7	1	4.8	–	–	1	8.3	15	14.2
12.2	2	16.7	3	20.	5	23.8	1	20.		–	5	4.8
2.	1	8.3	1	6.7	5	23.8	–	–	1	8.3	6	5.7
12.2	–	–	2	13.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3.8
8.2	1	8.3	–	–	2	9.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
2.	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	1	20.	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
100	12	100	15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105	100
–	57	–	76	–	115	–	24	–	43	–	413	–
–	6	–	9	–	15	–	3	–	11	–	63	–
–	63	–	85	–	130	–	27	–	54	–	476.	–
8.2	2	16.7	1	6.7	5	23.8	1	20	3	25.	20	19.1
10.2	–	–	1	6.7	2	9.5	–	–	–	–	4	3.8
4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–
24.5	2	16.7	2	13.3	8	38.1	1	20.	3	25.	25	23.8

ittle esides arity.	Not Stated.		Total.
%	No.	%	No.
–	–	–	29
100	1	16.7	419
–	2	33.3	199
–	1	16.7	325
–	–	–	136
–	–	–	140
–	1	16.7	46
–	–	–	32
–	–	–	17
–	–	–	8
–	–	–	4
–	–	–	6
–	–	–	2
–	–	–	11
–	1	16.7	26
100	6	100	1,400
–	–	–	5
–	–	–	23
–	–	–	31
–	1	16.7	11
–	–	–	4
–	–	–	2
–	–	–	2
–	–	–	1
–	1	16.7	79
50.	–	–	73
50.	–	–	221
–	3	50.	254
–	–	–	67
–	–	–	16
–	–	–	9
–	–	–	5
–	–	–	3
–	–	–	1
100	3	50.	649
–	1	16.7	159
–	–	–	80
–	–	–	12
–	–	–	3
–	1	16.7	254
–	–	–	2
–	–	–	4
–	–	–	1
–	–	–	7
–	–	–	1
–	–	–	2
–	–	–	3

TABLE XXXIII.

DISEASES OF 1,400 CHILDREN CLASSIFIED BY FAMILY INC

Physical History of Child.	Weekly Income of Families.																
	$0–5.		$6–9.		$10–15.		$16–19.		$20–25.		$26–29.		$30–35.		$36–39.		$
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Convulsions	3	12.5	4	4.4	41	9.	18	8.4	30	9.	5	9.2	7	14.3	2	16.7	–
Measles	13	54.2	69	75.8	344	75.3	159	74.6	252	75.4	33	61.1	34	69.4	8	66.7	11
Scarlet Fever	3	12.5	8	8.8	60	13.1	26	12.2	38	11.4	9	16.7	6	12.2	2	16.7	2
Diphtheria	1	4.2	8	8.8	50	10.9	38	17.8	37	11.1	5	9.2	6	12.2	–	–	2
Bronchitis, Chronic	1	4.2	2	2.2	17	3.7	14	6.6	16	4.8	4	7.4	2	4.1	–	–	–
Bronchitis, Acute	3	12.5	24	26.4	101	22.1	48	22.6	82	24.6	11	20.4	5	10.2	2	16.7	5
Rheumatism	–	–	–	–	5	1.1	6	2.8	9	2.7	–	–	1	2.	–	–	–
Meningitis	–	–	–	–	5	1.1	6	2.8	4	1.2	3	5 5	1	2	–	–	–
Whooping-cough	8	33.3	25	27.5	156	34.1	84	39.4	112	33.5	19	35.2	20	40.8	2	16.7	5
Malnutrition	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	1	4.2	5	5.5	42	9.2	24	11.3	43	12.9	6	11.1	5	10.2	1	8.3	–
Peritonitis	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Injury	1	4.2	5	5.5	26	5.7	10	4.7	18	5.4	2	3.7	1	2.	–	–	1
Other Injury	1	4.2	1	1.1	6	13	10	4.7	18	5.4	2	3.7	–	–	2	16.7	2
Number of diseases had, 0	8	33,3	14	15.4	63	13.8	19	8.9	30	9.	10	18.5	8	16.3	3	25.	1
" " " " 1	6	25.	35	38.5	144	31.5	61	28.6	99	29.6	10	18.5	11	22.4	4	33.3	5
" " " " 2	5	20.8	21	23.1	120	26.2	60	28.1	16	34.7	21	38.9	20	40.8	1	8.3	6
" " " " 3	3	12.5	13	14.3	74	16.2	45	21.1	52	15.6	8	14.8	5	10.2	4	33.3	1
" " " " 4	1	4.2	5	5.5	37	18.1	17	7.9	19	5.7	3	5.5	4	8.2	–	–	1
" " " " 5	–	–	3	3.3	14	3.1	7	3.2	13	3.9	1	1.8	1	2.	–	–	1
" " " " 6	1	4.2	–	–	4	0.9	4	1.9	4	1.2	1	1.8	–	–	–	–	–
" " " " 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " " " 8	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	24	100	91	100	457	100	213	100	334	100	54	100	49	100	12	100	15

XIII.

D by Family Income Groups.

$36–39.		$40.		$50.		$75.		$100.		Well-to-do.		Little beside Charit		Not Stated.		Total.	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2	16.7	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	1	8.3	7	6.7	–	–	–	–	119	8.5
8	66.7	11	73.3	16	76.2	3	60.	11	91.7	78	74.3	2	10	5	83.7	1,038	74.1
2	16.7	2	13.3	1	4.8	–	–	2	16.7	15	14.3	–	–	–	–	172	12.2
–	–	2	13.3	4	19.	1	20.	1	8.3	14	13.3	–	–	–	–	167	11.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3.8	–	–	–	–	60	4.3
2	16.7	5	33 3	4	19.	2	40.	4	33.3	26	24.8	2	10	2	33.3	321	22.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2.8	–	–	–	–	24	1.7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1.4
2	16.7	5	33.3	8	38.1	3	60.	6	50.	37	35.2	–	–	2	33.3	487	34.6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
1	8.3	–	–	2	9.5	–	–	4	33.3	12	11.4	–	–	1	16.7	146	10.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.2
–	–	1	6.7	2	9.5	2	40.	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	69	4.9
2	16.7	2	13.3	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	5	4.8	–	–	–	–	48	3.4
3	25.	1	6.7	3	14.3	1	20.	1	8.3	12	11.4	–	–	1	16.7	174	12.4
4	33.3	5	33.3	6	28.5	1	20.	2	16.7	30	28.6	–	–	2	33.3	416	29.7
1	8.3	6	40.	7	33.3	–	–	4	33.3	33	31.3	2	10	1	16.7	417	29.8
4	33.3	1	6.7	3	14.3	2	40.	4	33.3	17	16.2	–	–	2	33.3	233	16.6
–	–	1	6.7	1	4.8	1	20.	1	8.3	9	8.6	–	–	–	–	99	7.1
–	–	1	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	–	–	–	–	42	3.
–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	16	1.1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	2	0.2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
	100	15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105	100	2	10	6	100	1,400	100

TABLE XXXIV.

Housing Conditions of 1,400 Families (Number of Rooms, Baths, and Dar

Housing Conditions.	Weekly Income of Families.															
	$0–5.		$6–9.		$10–15.		$16–19.		$20–25.		$26–29.		$30–35.		$36–39.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Number rooms, 1	–	–	1	1.1	4	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 2	5	20.8	19	20.9	49	10.7	4	1.9	6	1.8	2	3.7	–	–	–	–
" " 3	9	37.5	43	47.2	171	37.4	57	26.8	45	13.5	6	11.1	7	14.3	1	8.3
" " 4	5	20.8	21	23.1	130	28.4	73	34.3	99	29.6	16	29.6	14	28.6	4	33.3
" " 5	2	8.3	4	4.4	60	13.1	58	27.2	86	25.7	21	38.9	14	28.6	2	16.7
" " 6	–	–	3	3.3	31	6.7	17	8.	59	17.7	7	13.	7	14.3	2	16.7
" " 7	3	12.5	–	–	5	1.1	2	0.9	22	6.6	1	1.8	4	8.2	3	25.
" " 8	–	–	–	–	4	0.9	2	0.9	7	2.1	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
" " 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	2.	–	–
" " 11	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	–	–	5	1.5	–	–	2	4.1	–	–
	24	100	91	100	457	100	213	100	334	100	54	100	49	100	12	100
Baths	4	16.7	6	6.6	49	10.7	38	17.9	125	37.4	7	13.	14	28.6	5	41.7
Dark rooms, 1	7	29.2	12	13.2	42	9.2	10	4.7	16	4.8	3	5.5	3	6.1	1	8.3
" " 2	2	8.3	5	5.5	59	12.9	27	12.7	25	7.5	4	7.4	4	8.2	2	16.7
" " 3	3	12.5	–	–	26	5.7	27	12.7	25	7.5	7	13.	–	–	2	16.7
" " 4	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12	50.	17	18.7	129	28.2	66	31.1	67	20.1	14	25.9	7	14.3	5	41.7

V.

, and Dark Rooms) Classified by Income Groups.

$36–39.		$40.		$50.		$75.		$100.		Well-to-do.		Little besides Charity.		Not Stated.		Total.
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	.	%	No.	%	No.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	85
1	8.3	1	6.7	2	9.5	–	–	2	16.7	6	5.7	2	100	–	–	352
4	33.3	1	6.7	5	23.8	1	20.	3	25.	13	12.4	-	–	2	33.3	387
2	16.7	4	26.7	2	9.5	–	–	2	16.7	14	13.3	-	–	1	16.7	270
2	16.7	1	6.7	4	19.	–	–	1	8.3	29	27.6	-	–	1	16.7	162
3	25.	2	13.3	3	14.3	4	80.	1	8.3	16	15.2	-	–	1	16.7	67
–	–	3	20.	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8.6	-	–	–	–	26
–	–	1	6.7	1	4.8	–	–	1	8.3	5	4.8	-	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	-	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	2	13.3	3	14.3	–	–	2	16.7	9	8.6	–	–	1	16.7	26
2	100	15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105	100	2	100	6	100	1,400
5	41.7	10	66.7	10	47.6	5	100	5	41.7	59	56.1	–	–	2	33.3	339
1	8.3	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	1	8.3	7	6.7	1	100	–	–	104
2	16.7	1	6.7	4	19.	–	–	1	8.3	10	9.5	–	–	1	16.7	145
2	16.7	5	33.3	3	14.3	1	20.	–	–	7	6.7	–	–	–	–	106
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2.8	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5	41.7	6	40.	8	38.1	1	20.	2	16.7	28	26.7	1	100	1	16.7	364

TABLE XXXV.

HOUSING CONDITIONS (OUTSIDE WINDOWS, AIR-SHAFTS ETC.) CLAS

Housing Conditions.	Weekly Income of Families.															
	$0–5.		$6–9.		$10–15.		$16–19.		$20–25.		$26–29.		$30–35.		$36–39.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Windows, outside 1	1	4.2	1	1.1	15	3.3	6	2.8	4	1.2	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
" " 2	12	50.	51	56.	183	40.	60	28.2	71	21.3	10	18.5	9	18.4	3	25.
" " 3	3	12.5	9	9.9	63	13.8	37	17.4	56	16.8	4	7.4	9	18.4	3	25.
" " 4	1	4.2	12	13.2	100	21.9	62	29.1	90	26.9	20	37.	9	18.4	3	25.
" " 5	–	–	9	9.9	42	9.2	20	9.4	29	8.7	5	9.2	7	14.3	1	8.3
" " 6	4	16.7	6	6.6	29	6.3	20	9.4	43	12.9	10	18.5	6	12.2	2	16.7
" " 7	–	–	1	1.1	11	2.4	3	1.4	17	5.1	4	7.4	2	4.1	–	–
" " 8	–	–	–	–	4	0.9	3	1.4	10	3.	–	–	2	4.1	–	–
" " 9	1	4.2	–	–	3	0.7	1	0.5	6	1.8	–	–	1	2.	–	–
" " 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	–	–	1	2.	–	–
" " 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 12	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	2.	–	–
" " 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " No	2	8.3	2	2.2	4	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " House	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	–	–	5	1.5	–	–	2	4.1	–	–
	24	100	91	100	457	100	213	100	334	100	54	100	49	100	12	100
Air-shaft, open, 1	–	–	–	–	3	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 2	–	–	3	3.3	11	2.4	1	0.5	5	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 3	–	–	–	–	10	2.1	6	2.8	8	2.4	–	–	2	4.1	1	8.3
" " 4	–	–	–	–	4	0.9	1	0.5	3	0.9	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
" " 5	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1	0.3	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
" " 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1	2.	–	–
" " 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	3	3.3	29	6.3	8	3.8	20	6.	2	3.7	3	6.1	1	8.3
Air-shaft, closed 1	–	–	11	12.1	29	[illegible]	13	6.1	11	3.3	1	1.8	2	4.1	–	–
" " 2	3	12.5	14	15.4	77	[illegible]	49	23.	46	13.8	5	9.2	5	10.2	–	–
" " 3	6	25.	4	4.4	67	[illegible]	48	22.5	79	23.7	12	22.2	9	18.4	4	33.3
" " 4	3	12.5	3	3.3	19	4.2	10	4.7	16	4.8	3	5.5	2	4.1	2	16.7
" " 5	–	–	1	1.1	–	–	3	1.4	11	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 6	–	–	–	–	3	0.7	–	–	4	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 8	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
" " 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12	50.	33	36.3	196	42.9	123	57.7	171	51.2	21	38.9	18	36.7	6	50.
Hall, 1	5	20.8	19	20.9	74	16.2	19	8.9	23	6.9	5	9.2	4	8.2	1	8.3
" 2	2	8.3	9	9.9	19	4.2	10	4.7	20	6.	3	5.5	3	6.1	2	16.7
" 3	–	–	1	1.1	7	1.5	–	–	2	0.6	2	3.7	–	–	–	–
" 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7	29.2	29	31.9	100	21.9	29	13.6	46	13.8	10	18.5	7	14.3	3	25.
Court, 2	–	–	–	–	2	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 3	–	–	1	1.1	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
" 4	–	–	1	1.1	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	2	2.2	2	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.3	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
Skylight, 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	1	1.8	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5	1	0.3	1	1.8	–	–	–	–

V.

TS ETC.) CLASSIFIED BY INCOME GROUPS.

	ilies.											
	$36–39.		$40.		$50.		$75.		$100.		Well-to-d	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.
4	3	25.	3	20.	3	14.3	–	–	1	8.3	10	9.
4	3	25.	–	–	4	19.	–	–	1	8.3	8	7.
4	3	25.	5	33.3	4	19.	–	–	4	33.3	14	13.
3	1	8.3	–	–	3	14.3	2	40.	2	16.7	16	15.
2	2	16.7	1	6.7	1	4.8	–	–	1	8.3	17	16.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	40.	–	–	5	4.
1	–	–	2	13.3	1	4.8	1	20.	–	–	9	8.
	–	–	1	6.7	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	3	2.
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4.8
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	2	1.9
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2.8
	–	–	1	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	2	1.9
	–	–	2	13.3	3	14.3	–	–	2	16.7	9	8.6
	12	100	15	100	21	100	5	100	12	100	105	100
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9
	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20.	–	–	2	1.9
	1	8.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.3	3	2.8
	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
	1	8.3	–	–	2	9.5	1	20.	1	8.3	8	7.6
	–	–	–	–	2	9.5	–	–	–	–	3	2.8
	–	–	3	20.	2	9.5	–	–	3	25.	13	12.4
	4	33.3	4	26.7	4	19.	1	20.	–	–	13	12.4
	2	16.7	–	–	2	9.5	–	–	1	8.3	6	5.7
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
	–	–	1	6.7	1	4.8	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
	6	50.	8	53.3	12	57.1	1	20.	4	33.3	39	37.1
	1	8.3	–	–	3	14.3	–	–	–	–	5	4.8
	2	16.7	2	13.3	2	9.5	–	–	–	–	8	7.6
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1.9
	3	25.	2	13.3	5	23.8	–	–	–	–	15	14.3
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

le des ity.	Not Stated.		Total.
%	No.	%	No.
–	1	16.7	70
50.	1	16.7	171
–	–	–	228
–	2	33.3	218
–	–	–	211
50.	–	–	147
–	–	–	116
–	1	16.7	105
–	–	–	56
–	1	16.7	40
–	–	–	19
–	–	–	11
–	–	–	3
–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1
100	6	100	1,400
–	2	33.3	341
–	–	–	143
–	–	–	89
–	1	16.7	50
–	–	–	12
–	–	–	15
–	–	–	6
–	–	–	2
–	–	–	3
–	–	–	1
–	3	50.	662
100	3	50.	738
100	6	100	1,400
–	1	16.7	96
50.	1	16.7	238
–	1	16.7	306
–	1	16.7	265
–	–	–	224
50.	1	16.7	123
–	1	16.7	73
–	–	–	35
–	–	–	26
–	–	–	12
–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1
100	6	100	1,400
–	23	–	5,577
–	6	–	1,339
–	29	–	6,916
–	3	50.	269
–	–	–	96
–	–	–	38
–	–	–	17
–	–	–	7
–	–	–	3
–	–	–	2
–		–	1
–	3	50.	433

TABLE XXXVI.

USE OF PHYSICIAN, DISPENSARY, AND DENTIST BY 1,400 FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY FAMILY INCOME AND RACE.

	Weekly Income of Families.												Not Given.				Total.			
	Under $10.				$10–19.				$20 and over.											
	Yes.	%	No.	%	Yes.	%	No.	%	Yes.	%	No.	%	Yes.	%	No.	%	Yes.	%	No.	%
Employing Private Physician:																				
Americans	7	58.3	5	41.7	93	23.9	33	76.1	104	77.6	30	22.4	21	75.	7	25.	225	75.	75	25.
Germans	1	20.	4	80.	75	79.	20	21.	61	83.6	12	16.4	25	92.6	2	7.4	162	81.	38	19.
Italians	30	53.7	26	46.3	76	53.2	77	46.8	50	65.	27	35.	11	78.6	3	21.4	167	55.67	133	44.3
Jews	13	54.2	11	45.9	82	61.2	52	38.8	88	77.2	26	22.8	24	85.7	4	14.3	207	69.	93	31.
Various	8	40.	12	60.	100	61.7	62	38.3	84	80.8	20	19.2	11	78.7	3	21.3	84	28.	216	72.
Totals	59	50.4	58	49.6	526	68.3	244	31.7	387	77.1	115	22.9	92	82.9	19	17.1	845	60.35	555	39.65
Using a Dispensary:																				
Americans	4	33.3	8	67.7	54	42.9	72	57.1	25	18.7	109	81.3	8	29.6	20	70.4	91	30.33	209	69.67
Germans	4	80.	1	20.	44	46.7	51	57.3	32	44.	41	56.	4	14.8	23	85.2	84	42.	116	58.
Italians	9	16.1	47	83.9	38	24.2	115	75.8	17	22.1	60	77.9	4	28.6	10	71.4	68	22.67	232	77.33
Jews	11	45.8	13	54.2	61	58.6	73	41.4	24	21.	90	79.	3	11.1	25	88.9	99	33.	201	67.
Various	8	40.	12	60.	45	27.2	117	72.8	30	28.8	74	71.2	1	7.1	13	92.9	84	28.	216	72.
Totals	36	30.8	81	69.2	242	36.1	428	63.9	128	25.5	374	74.5	20	18.	91	82.	426	30.42	974	69.58
Employing Dentist:																				
Americans	1	8.3	11	91.7	38	30.2	88	69.8	59	44.	75	56.	19	67.9	9	32.1	117	39.	183	61.
Germans	1	20.	4	80.	29	30.5	66	69.5	37	50.7	36	49.3	17	63.	10	37.	84	42.	116	58.
Italians	3	5.4	53	94.6	12	7.8	141	92.2	15	19.5	62	80.5	5	35.7	9	64.3	35	11.67	265	88.33
Jews	7	20.6	17	79.4	26	19.4	108	80.6	46	40.3	68	59.7	10	35.7	18	64.3	89	29.67	211	70.33
Various	–	–	20	100	25	15.4	137	84.6	31	29.8	73	70.2	8	57.1	6	52.9	64	21.33	236	78.67
Totals	12	10.3	105	89.7	130	19.4	540	80.6	188	37.4	314	62.6	59	53.1	52	46.9	389	27.78	1,011	72.22

TABLE XXXVII.

PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF CHILDREN, UNFAVORABLE HOUSING CONDITIONS, AND CHILD MORTALITY, CLASSIFIED BY FAMILY INCOME GROUPS.

	Weekly Family Income.							
	$0-10.	$10-15.	$16-19.	$10-19.	$20-25.	$25-29.	$20-29.	$30 and over.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Physical Defects:								
Malnutrition	13.8	43.4	12.4	55.9	17.9	3.4	21.3	9.
Enlarged Glands	8.6	37.4	14.6	52.	22.6	3.6	26.2	13.2
Defective Breathing	9.6	32.3	15.5	47.8	24.4	2.8	27.2	15.4
Bad Teeth	8.1	32.2	15.3	47.5	24.5	4.8	29.3	15.1
Defective Vision	8.2	34.6	16.5	50.9	22.1	1.4	23.6	17.3
Unfavorable Housing Conditions:								
Dark rooms	8.2	35.4	18.1	53.6	18.4	3.8	22.3	15.9
Closed air-shaft	6.9	30.2	18.9	49.2	26.4	3.2	29.6	19.6
No baths	91.5	89.3	82.2	87.	62.6	87.4	61.9	51.1
Paying over 25% rent	8.6	27.6	21.7	49.2	14.7	—	14.7	27.6
Child Mortality:								
Families losing children	10.3	35.5	14.7	50.1	20.5	5.4	26.	13.6
Families losing no children	6.4	30.1	15.7	45.8	26.9	2.4	29.3	18.6
Children dead	11.7	36.2	13.1	49.3	20.8	6.1	26.9	12.1
Infants dying from intestinal diseases	8.9	37.6	18.3	55.9	18.8	4.	22.8	12.4
Children working	4.2	19.5	13.2	32.8	30.3	11.5	41.8	21.3
Proportion to Total Families	8.4	32.7	15.2	47.9	23.8	3.9	27.7	15.6

TABLE XXXVIII.

MALNUTRITION (145 CASES) RELATED TO OTHER PHYSICAL DEFECTS, INCOME, FOOD, ETC., CLASSIFIED BY RACE.

	American, 9.	German, 11.	Italian, 69.	Jewish, 33.	Various, 23.	Total, 145.		% for 1,400 Families.
Physical Defects:							%	
Enlarged Glands	3	7	43	14	16	83	57.2	45.6
Teeth	4	8	56	22	16	106	73.1	75.
Eyes	1	2	21	8	4	36	24.8	22.
Nose	4	8	29	7	9	57	39.2	27.6
Throat	1	5	35	10	8	59	40.7	30.9
Chorea	1	–	33	–	4	39	26.2	3.6
Physical History:								
Convulsions	–	1	3	1	3	8	5.5	8.4
Measles	8	9	34	27	21	99	68.3	74.1
Scarlet Fever	–	1	4	1	3	9	6.2	12.3
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	2	6	4.1	11.9
Bronchitis, Acute	4	3	9	3	5	24	16.6	22.9
Bronchitis, Chronic	1	1	–	3	3	8	5.5	4.3
Rheumatism	1	2	1	1	–	5	3.4	1.7
Whooping-cough	7	4	4	8	7	30	20.7	0.7
Pneumonia	2	2	2	5	2	13	9.	10.4
Nursed:								
Less than 6 months	3	2	3	1	1	10	7.	9.4
6 to 12 months	–	2	11	4	6	23	15.8	15.5
12 to 18 months	1	3	19	18	7	48	33.1	40.9
18 months and over	1	1	18	7	3	30	20.7	21.5
18 months and less than 20	–	1	3	5	2	11	–	–
20 " " " " 22	1	–	2	–	1	4	–	–
22 " " " " 24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24 " " " " 30	–	–	10	2	–	12	–	–
30 " " " " 36	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
Forgotten	–	–	15	3	3	21	14.5	5.
Artificially fed	4	3	3	–	3	13	9.	7.8
Income:								
$0 to $5	–	–	2	1	1	4	2.7	1.7
6 to 9	–	–	15	4	1	20	13.8	6.5
10 to 15	8	4	22	14	11	59	40.7	32.6
16 to 19	–	3	14	2	2	21	14.5	15.2
20 to 25	–	3	10	7	3	23	15.9	23.9
26 to 29	–	–	4	–	2	6	4.1	4.
30 to 35	–	–	–	2	1	3	2.	3.5
36 to 39	–	–	1	1	–	2	1.4	1.
40	–	–	1	–	1	2	1.4	1.
50	1	–	–	1	1	3	2.	2.7
Prosperous	–	1	–	–	–	1	0.7	7.5
Little besides charity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Not given	–	–	–	–	1	1	0.7	0.4
Total	9	11	69	33	23	145	100	100

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Continued.*

MALNUTRITION (145 CASES) RELATED TO OTHER PHYSICAL DEFECTS, INCOME, FOOD, ETC., CLASSIFIED BY RACE.

	American, 9.	German, 11.	Italian, 69.	Jewish, 33.	Various, 23.	Total, 145.		% for 1,400 Families.
Food, Breakfast:							%	
Have tea or coffee	6	8	64	20	16	114	78.6	75.1
Have no tea or coffee	3	3	5	13	7	31	21.4	24.
Total	9	11	69	33	23	145	100	100
Nothing	–	–	1	–	–	1	0.7	0.7
Tea or coffee only	–	–	4	1	1	6	4.1	1.2
Tea or coffee with bread or cake	2	6	48	19	12	87	60.	48.9
Bread and water	–	1	–	–	–	1	0.7	0.6
Milk with bread or cereal	1	1	4	11	–	17	11.7	14.9
Cereal, meat, or eggs	6	3	12	2	10	33	22.8	33.7
Total	9	11	69	33	23	145	100	100
All Day:								
No tea or coffee	3	2	4	9	4	22	15.2	17.6
Tea or coffee once	2	2	52	13	9	78	53.8	42.1
Tea or coffee twice	1	4	10	7	8	30	20.7	28.1
Tea or coffee three times	3	3	3	4	2	15	10.3	12.1
No eggs or meat	1	2	11	10	3	27	18.6	2.8
Wine or beer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–